BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,402 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885,
L. Teheran....	2588	400	W. J. Nantes....	16th June.
M. Bokhara ..	2944	500	H. Weigheil 2rd	,,
L. Clyde	4124	800	E. M. Edmond ...30th	,,
— Nizam	2726	560	W. I. Webber ...7th July.	
L. Ballarat ..	4752	900	P. S. Tomin 14th	,,
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards ..21st	,,
L. Indus	3892	5 0	W. E. Breeze 28th	,,
— Assam	3938	5 0	S. F. Cole ..... 4th Aug.	
L. Rome	5015	1000	G. F. Cates 11th	,,
M. Malwa	2559	500	G. W. Atkinson...18th	,,
L. Carthage ..	5015	1000	G. N. Hector 25th	,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MIRZAPORE....	3857 600	R. Harvey .....29th June	
NEPAUL	3536 600	J. T. Alderton ....10th July	
KHEDIVE.....	3869 600	M. de Horne.....24th July	
VERONA	3116 600	A. C. Loggin ..... 7th Aug.	

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 13, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; also return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the Voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or the Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 980. Second Class, Rs. 350.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RUNITA FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 190, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered on LONDON FINAL OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will sail Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
AFFALE RUBATTINO	5,000 830	1st July 1885
ANILLA.....	4,500 800	1st Augt. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and Heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars Apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Donciich ..	4,000 600	2nd July
BALKANIC.....	C.B. Verona...	4,000 500	2nd Aug.
ELEKTRA.....	G. Cattich...	4,100 600	2nd Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on Board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300 Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 450
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 250

Above rates include 10 lbs. *supplied* at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st, and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1885.
ELEKTRA.....G. Cattich		4,100 600	29th June.

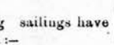
No Cargo will be received on board after noon of the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., & apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 53, Carnac Road, Bombay.
May 18, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons. Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN MACKENZIE.....3,600...W. I. Rule.....		15th June.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons. Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN GRAHAM.....2,900 C. Alexanderson		16th June
,, MACLEAN .....2,300..J. Schofield...		26th ,,
,, OGILVIE .....2,900..G. Nelson.....		6th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

• This steamer will not carry passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING
ENABLES

EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER.

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1¼ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred, if the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a mistake. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.

Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how to cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.

Apply 168, Grant-road, opposite railway station.

The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress-cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th June, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, on arrival of English mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the forenoon of sailing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th June, at 4 p.m. calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th June, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY PLYMOUTH GIN.

TREACHER & COMPANY solicit a trial of this famed Spirit, which, from its PURITY and PALATABLE FLAVOUR, is establishing for itself a favourable reputation.

Cash Rs. 18·0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.....	16 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use.....	22 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	25 0
OLD DRY,—Very superior, soft and dry..	28 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	28 0
SUP. RIORFINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	28 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	28 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice.....	38 0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and other suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character.....	33 0	18 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled.	26 0	13 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price.....	18 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period so far back as 1880 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882.....£300,690
,, 1883.....£344,2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£2,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 14 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price, eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

THE CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS

ARE those grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, situated in the District originally selected by the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India. These Teas are noted for BOLDNESS OF LEAF and FULLNESS OF FLAVOUR, and for SUPERIORITY of QUALITY have been awarded.

THE MEDALS AND THE PRIZES
AT EXHIBITIONS IN
INDIA, ENGLAND, AND PARIS.

		Cash Prices!
KOUSANIE MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt.	Rs. 3 4
Ditto	5 lb. catty	,, 8 0
FINE SOUCHONG	2 lb. pkt.	,, 3 4
Ditto	5 lb. catty	,, 8 0
FINEST PEKOE	2 lb. pkt.	,, 3 4
GREEN HYSON	1 lb. pkt.	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt	,, 2 8
HOUSEHOLD TEA, a broken leaf	per lb.	,, 0 12

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE CLARETS.

BORDEAUX, a Light Breakfast or Luncheon Wine	Rs. 10 0 nett
MEDOC SUPERIOR. This Wine has been selected for use in the Hospitals in Paris	,, 13 4 ,,
ST. EMILION, rich full-bodied	,, 15 8
ST. JULIEN, a remarkably soft Wine with good bouquet	,, 19 0 ,,

These Wines are specially selected for India and are all bottled in Bordeaux

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

I HAVE been much pleased with the arrangements of the Great Western Hotel. A fairly good Hotel is badly wanted at Bombay; and I hope that the Great Western Hotel will be a success.
F. T. HEWSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for about 10 days, and are very pleased with the accommodation provided. It is by far the best Hotel at which they have yet stayed in Bombay.
A. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C. S.

I found everything very comfortable at this Hotel. Food, attendance, and management first-rate; charges moderate. I would strongly recommend it to visitors to Bombay. It is far better in every way than Hotels I have been to here of longer standing.
H. P. MULOCK, C. S.

I have stayed here for the last eight days, and have found everything very comfortable and satisfactory.
J. F. FLEET, C. S.

Mrs. C. E. Smith stayed at the Great Western Hotel from the 13th to the 16th of February with me, and we found the attendance, table supplies, comfort and cleanliness of the establishment excellent. We were also much pleased with the civility and attention shown by every one connected with the Hotel.
CHARLES E. SMITH, M. D.

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.
R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon, A. M. D.

The most comfortable, finest and cleanest Hotel I have stayed in at Bombay, and I have tried most.
A. C. TUTE, B. C. S.

The best and most comfortable Hotel I have been at in Bombay, and recommend it strongly to every one.
J. LEGGETT, Lieut-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35, we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25, we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case its. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments :—

BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass. 5 octaves, entire iron frame.....	Rs. 250
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves.....	,, 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,, 400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves.....	,, 450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 500
EBONIZED SQUARE by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves.....	,, 500
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves all metal work, electro-plated.....	,, 600
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose & Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new.....	,, 750
STODART GRAND, Rosewood, compass, 6½ octaves.....	,, 50
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6⅔ octaves, metal bars, &c.....	,, 300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, &c.....	,, 550
BROADWOOD & SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank.....	,, 600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and sundries free to imports.

• New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
GROCERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESES.
PRESERVED CORNED AND FRESH MEATS.
TONGUES, PICKLES, SAUCES, CHUTNIES.
MARMALADES AND JAMS.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
Fresh Salmon, Haddock and Herrings.
Bloaters, Whitebait, Oysters and Anchovies.
PURE SALAD OIL, CAPERS AND OLIVES.
SOUPS IN PINT AND HALF-PINT TINS.
MUSHROOMS, ASPARAGUS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS, AND OTHER VEGETABLES.
OXFORD, BOLOGNA AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
Game and Pork Pâtés.
AND NUMEROUS OTHER
TABLE DELICACIES
Sole Agents in Bombay and Poona for the
SUPERIOR TEAS
OF THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY,
KANGRA VALLEY.
CHOICE WINES AND SPIRITS.
TABLE WATERS.

GOODS DELIVERED CARRIAGE-FREE TO ANY PART OF BOMBAY.
ORDERS BY POST HAVE ATTENTION BY EARLIEST DELIVERY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MEDICINE MADE PLEASANT.
MAUD'S CASTOR OIL LOZENGES.

FLAVOURED WITH OTTO OF ROSES, &c.,
may be obtained of

Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.
Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.
Messrs. BARTON and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.
Messrs. ROBERTSON and Co., Mazagon, Bombay.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Dress Cloaks.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Millinery, Lace, Gloves.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Ball Dresses, Tea Gowns.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Trousseaux, Layettes.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Children's Dresses, Underlinen.

NOVELTIES IN EACH ITEM ABOVE JUST TO HAND.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. MOGGONDASS and JEHRAMDASS respectfully beg to announce to the Gentry and Public of Bombay that they will REMOVE from the 10th current to the new premises in Meadow-street, No. 35, opposite to China Bazar, where they have on view and sale latest novelties in Indian jewellery and ornaments, an also various curiosities too numerous to detail. A visit solicited.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOW READY.

NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE with a full Index and a copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price, Rs. 16. Additional notes will be shortly published. Apply to

BABU NEERUNJUN BANERJEE,
3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCECOMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOW, near the synagogue, Byculla, suitable for 2 Families or Hotel. The GROUND FLOOR of a HOUSE, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, suitable for a shop or Refreshment Bar.

Premises opposite Crawford Market suitable for shop or residence.

For rent and further particulars please apply to MAHOMED ISMAIL MUCKBA, near the Synagogue, Byculla.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Should sufficient inducement offer, permanent residents will be carried to Fort and back free of charge.

Unsurpassed testimonials too numerous to detail.

NOTICE.

WE have on hand BOOKS of ALL SORTS FOR SALE. We send orders to England every mail, and can supply books of every description at 8 annas per shilling.

Orders from the mofussil are diligently and promptly executed, and we recommend the value-payable system as a great convenience and safe transit.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Radhabai, widow of the late Atmaram Sagoon.

No. 135, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay, 9th June, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in July and August next by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other respective Executive Commissariat officers noted below up to noon of the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified for the calendar year 1886, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Poona	Hay—Under schedule No. 1, tenders to be received on	13th July, 1885.
Bombay	}	
Colaba	}	
Ahmednagar	}	
Mhow	}	
Aligarh	}	
Nasirabad	}	Hay—ditto—ditto—3rd August, 1885.
Neemuch	}	
Karachi	}	
Deesa	}	
Deesa for Abu and Abu-road Station	}	
Belgaum	}	
Ahmedabad	}	

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest-money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 3rd June, 1885.

NOTICES.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 800
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each .. 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. 1,750
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

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Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver a working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, the superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

NOTICE is hereby given that NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE DUBASH has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, commonly known as "Colaba Castle," situate at Middle Colaba, in the city of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and eighty-four square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Dossabhoy Ruttonjee Colah, on the south by the Roman Catholic Chapel, on the east by a piece of vacant Government ground and the main road to upper Colaba called the Wodehouse-road and fronting thereto, and on the west by the Sea-shore, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 17, new No. 15,912, and which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 96, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Joseph Roscher, Esq. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said premises either by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 18, Meadow-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale shall be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 8th day of June, 1885.

NANU & HORMASJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

Payment at the Cashier's office in Bombay of charges for conveyance of Goods.

IT is hereby notified that, for the convenience of the public, freight charges on Goods consigned to any of the Company's Stations in Bombay may, on and after MONDAY next, the fifteenth of June, until further notice, be paid at the Office of the Company's cashier, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 A.M. and 2 P.M. daily, except Saturdays, when the hours will be from 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 noon (except also on Sundays in each week, and on Christmas Day and Good Friday in each year, and on all recognized public holidays) or they may be paid, as at present, at the Station to which the Goods are consigned.

2. Upon making this payment at the Cashier's Office, it will be necessary to present the Bill received from the Bombay Goods Traffic Inspector. A receipt will be given for the money paid, and this receipt, together with the Bill, and the receipt for the Goods given to the sender at the despatching station, must be given up at the Goods Delivery Office, before the Goods to which they refer can be removed.

3. As the charges entered on the Bills are, in all cases, subject to corrections, any under-charges, from whatever cause they may arise, must be paid by the consignee before delivery of the Goods.

4. The payment of freight charges at the Cashier's Office does not entitle the consignee to possession of the Goods entered on the Bill, unless all the Company's usual Rules and Regulations in respect to the delivery of Goods, &c., are also complied with.

5. Changes will, as at present, not be received in payment of charges.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twelfth of June, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHUBB'S WRITING-BOXES
FITTED WITH
CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCK
and Two Keys, Tray, Portfolio, Instrument Pad, Note-paper, Envelopes, and Patent Inkstand with space for letters and papers beneath the Tray.

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Travelling cover for No. 3 Box, Rs. 15 extra.
Illustrated Price-list free by post.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bezaar-street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MOUNTED RIFLES.

THE Committee appointed to communicate with Government hereby convene a GENERAL MEETING, to be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 5-30 p.m., when it is proposed to lay before the Meeting the sanction of Government, to elect officers, and to discuss such other business as may be brought forward.

L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC,
T. W. CUFFE,
June 11, 1885. Joint Hon. Secretaries

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation as already notified will be held here on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 and 3-15 p.m.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 15th June, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, at 11-30 a. m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, for the supply of SUTTRUNJEES COTTON to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency, as per Schedule No. 33, from date of acceptance of Tenders to 31st March, 1886.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at this Office.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Commissary Storekeeper-General.
Commissary Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 11th June, 1885.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY OF CARTHAGE" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 20 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th June, 1885.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "CALIFORNIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 15th June, 1885.

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LIBRARY EDITION OF STANDARD WORKS.

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Edina	Park Water
Elster's Folly	Pomeroy Abbey
George Canterbury's Will	Red Court Farm
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Lady Adelaide	Shadow of Ashlydyat
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of following ARTICLES for MONSOON. Inverness Capes (velvet collar) from Rs. 23 to 25. Parramatta coats, black and brown, velvet collar, 48-in. to 56, at Rs. 15,18, and 20. Waterproof suits, black and white, velvet collar, generally used by the Railway Companies at Rs. 11 and 12 a suit, Post free. Brown Canvas Leggings, Re. 1 a pair. White Waterproof Cloth (Breadth 60-in), Rs. 4 a yard. Coachman's broad cloth rain coat with turban cover at Rs. 6. Waterproof sheet, with warm lining from Rs. 8 to 10. Tweed Coat and Trouser at Rs. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 25. Tweed Over-coat at Rs. 15 and 20. Foot Ball Guzzi socks and caps (any colour and size), Rs. 5 a set. Gentleman's Goloshes Rs. 1-8 a pair. Lady's Coloured serge for dresses, 14 ans a yard. Tweed hats, Rs. 2 each. Peon's Broad cloth Coat and Turkish red turban at Rs. 10. White Linen Table cloth (60-in breadth) Re. 1 a yard. This cloth is sold on agent's account and risk.

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125°.....Rs. 3-10 per case of 2 tins.
150°..... „ 5 „ „
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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the immediate supply of 720 tons, of Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber, under three separate specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay.

The specifications and forms of tenders may be obtained on application at the Sto-keeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.

No tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th June, 1885.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1885, for the following works:—

(1.) Construction of a Bungalow, Chawl, &c., at the Water Works Office.

(2.) Construction of Bullock Stables at Boree Bunder.

2. Forms of Contracts, Specifications, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by Deposits of Rs. 1,500, and Rs. 2,500 respectively, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contracts.

4. Further Deposits of Rs. 1,500, and Rs. 2,500 respectively, will have to be paid by the Contractors whose Tenders are accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, M. Inst. C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Deputy Executive Engineer's Office, June 15, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BUY your SEWING MACHINES at the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY on the hire system with option of purchase whereby a thorough trial can be given and the machine returned if disapproved. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FLOUR MILLS and GRAM CRUSHERS for hand power, of various sizes and capacity, simple, strong and durable. H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

WANTED a STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER, one or two Horse-Power, in good working order. Apply to "ENGINE," *Bombay Gazette.*

THE ELECTROPATHIC BELT requires no acid and will last for years. It promotes Circulation, assists Digestion, cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Gout, &c. Rs. 16 8.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

EUNANI PILLS, unequalled in removing habitual constipation, chronic dyspepsia, head affections, biliousness, acidity of the stomach, &c.—Per phial As. 4. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

TO LET, at Bandora, "Mount Mary Lodge." For terms apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Breach Candy.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON, in cut, 12 annas per lb., (in small quantities). In 10 lb. quantities and upwards 11 as. per lb. PEARSE, Apollo-street.

FOR THE NEW MONSOON TIME-TABLES, on the G. I. P. Railway, see the GUIDE, published on 15th instant, obtainable at all stations. Price ONE ANNA only.

TO LET, furnished, a very nice large BUNGALOW for about 3 months. From a careful tenant Rs. 75 would be accepted. Apply "R. C. D.," care of this paper.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN BEER.—Highest award, International Health Exhibition, London, 1884. Rs. 19 per case of 4 dozen quarts, or Rs. 9 per single dozen, and Rs. 20 per case of 6 dozen pints, or Rs. 3-8 per single dozen. W. J. ESSAI, Bombay.

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.—Welcome news to the Public. We are selling off our first-rate Musical and Mechanical Domes at low prices. Could not find cheaper at any place or time. Agents of Native Princes are requested to inquire for these at STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, an efficient MASTER to teach English and Music in Goa. For terms and particulars apply to N. MOUSINHO SOARES, Cavel-street, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Cheap and Comfortable Accommodation for the MONSOON.

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE. Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

B. A. DE NORONHA will give lessons on Piano, Harmonium, Violin, and Singing. Address Old Dockyard-road, Mazagon.

THE REVISED BIBLE.—A large supply just received, from Rs. 2-3 to Rs. 25. THE BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

MRS. COULTER, Midwife and Ladies' Nurse, excellent testimonials on application. Twenty-two years' experience. Marine Lines, Bombay.

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GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

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CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.—The best in Bombay. Arrangement to carry permanent residents free of charge to Fort and back. Please see another column.

COME ONE, COME ALL.—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to 12.12 Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

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PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WANTED, a MAHOMEDAN GENTLEMAN having proficiency in English and Persian literature for the post of Private Secretary to the Chief of Mangrol in Kathiawar. The pay will be Rs. 75 per month.

DEFENCE from, and DEFIANCE of Disease—PHENYLE prevents sicknesses of all kinds; the most healthy Disinfectant known. Per bottle As. 8, Re. 1, and Rs. 2-8. Special and Sole Agents—Phillips and Company, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

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FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

VINEGAR ESSENCES of MALT or WHITE WINE.—Instead of incurring the great expense of carriage on Ordinary VINEGAR, up-country constituents are strongly advised to order the above preparations. One bottle of either Essence makes eight quarts of finest Table Vinegar. Per bottle Re. 1-0.—Phillips & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MONTSERRAT LIME-JUICE. PIVERS EAU-DE-COLOGNE in large and small Bottles. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

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WELLS' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOW READY.

SECOND EDITION OF THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR JUNE,

CONTAINS

THE NEW TIME TABLE OF THE

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

WHICH COMES INTO FORCE FROM THE 15TH INSTANT,

AND

TIME TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa.*
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund, Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa.*
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa.*
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa.*
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa.*
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debroogharr.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Jogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Arrungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattiyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secund erabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam via Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kaika, Dugs hai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Julundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahou (through) Kuiu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggry Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
Scale of PALANQUIN FARES.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY.....	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessar
DEOLALEE.....	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD ..	Railway Station.
MADRAS.....	Higginbotham & Co., and Gran Bros.
LONDON.....	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludate, Circus E. C., Proctor & C., 428, Oxford-street.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—
5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
The Bank's terms for Deposits for a shorter period can be ascertained on application at the office.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.

Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

NOTICE.

VESSELS and REGIMENTS proceeding to "Foreign Ports" can be supplied here with our Wines and Spirits at "IN BOND" rates FREE OF DUTY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
Military Square, Bombay.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. qts. Rs.	a.	Per doz. pints. Rs.	a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55	0	29	0
Ju es Mumm's	40	0	22	0
Carte Blanche, Extra	45	0	25	0
STILL HOCKS.				
Laubenheimer	16	0	9	0
Deidesheimer	19	0	9	0
Geisenheimer	18	0	10	0
Leibfraumilch	21	0	11	8
Steinwein	21	0	..	..
Hochheimer Berg	24	0	13	0
Rudesheimer	27	0	14	8
Marcobrunner	31	0	16	0
Queen Victoria Berg	34	0	..	..
SHERRY.				
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor..	30	0	..	
Madeira, superior	28	0	..	
Dinner Sherry	24	0	..	
Extra Quality	15	0	..	
CLARET.				
Petit Medoc	9	0	5	0
Medoc Superior	9	8	5	8
St. Julien	10	0	6	0
St. Estephe	12	0	7	0
St. Emmilion	13	8	7	8
Chateau de France	13	0	7	8
Margaux	15	0	8	8
Haut Canon	16	0	9	0
Mouton Rothschild	17	0	9	8
Chateau Leoville	20	0	11	8
Chateau Lafitte	23	0	12	8
Chateau La Rose	26	0	14	0
Chateau Margaux	28	0	16	0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.				
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	44	0	25	0
Do. (Superior)	50	0	..	
STILL BURGUNDY				
Volnay	21	0	..	
Chambertin	27	0	..	
BEER AND STOUT.				
Bass's Beer bottled by Stone	5	12	3	12
McEwan's Beer	4	8	3	8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	1	14	3	0
Vienna Beer	6	4	4	2
Kaiser Beer	5	12	3	12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5	12	3	12
Romford Bitter Beer	6	0	4	8
India Pale Ale	5	8	3	8
Pilsener Export Beer	6	0	4	4
German Double Stout	..		5	4
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.				
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17	0	..	
Swaine & Bourd's Old Tom	16	0	..	
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26	0	..	
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21	0	..	
BRANDIES.				
Exshaw's No. 1	37	0	..	
Do. No. 3	23	0	..	
Heunessy's *	50	0	..	
Do. **	33	0	..	
Do. ***	36	0	..	
Barton's * (Peg Brandy)	22	0	..	
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26	0	..	
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30	0	..	
Charles Lervoire's very old ***	34	0	..	
Fromy & Rogers, very old ***	34	0	..	
WHISKY.				
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21	0	..	
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22	0	..	
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18	0	..	
Lochdhu (very old)	22	0	..	
Shamrock (very old)	22	0	..	
Breadalbane, Highland	22	0	..	
PORTS.				
Barton's Best Invalid	24	0	..	
Oporto	18	0	..	
Port, usual quality	15	0	..	

LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.				
Kummel, Finest	Per bottle	3	0	..
Benedictine	„	3	0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	„	5	0	..
Do. Green	„	6	0	..
Creme de Noyeau	„	2	8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara	„	3	0	1 12
Curacao	„	..		1 12
Dr.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting, Bombay Mounted Rifles, Chamber of Commerce, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Nizam (s), from Trieste; Eastbourne (s), Middlesbrough; and Gulf of Papua (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Assyria (s), for Bussorah; Bessie Morris (s), Genoa; and Abyssinia (s), Zanzibar and Mozambique.

BAND AT THE BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6:—

Quadrille	London Life ... Coote.
Scena e Duetto	Il Trovatore ... Verdi.
Valse	Estudiantina ... Waldteufel.
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant ... Offenbach.
Valse	Soiree d'Ete ... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ASSAULT.—A Goanese named Jerome Mendes was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Gungaram Dhurma, on Sunday, at Mount-road, Mazagon. He was fined Rs. 15, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

POONA HEALTH OFFICER.—Dr. K. V. Dhurundher has been appointed Health Officer for the city of Poona. The appointment is considered a good one, as Dr. Dhurundher while in Bombay always took a keen interest in sanitary matters. Several letters of his on sanitary questions have been published in our columns.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Crishna Marootee, aged 22 years. Deceased was a cart-driver and a habitual drunkard. In consequence of his mother having remonstrated with him for his bad conduct, he poisoned himself with opium, and died yesterday morning. The jury found a verdict accordingly.

FIRE.—At about 11 o'clock on Sunday night a jowlee hut belonging to a labourer named Nagoo Hurry, at Worlee-pakady, took fire. The flames spread to two other huts adjoining, and all the three were burnt to the ground in a short time. The fire is attributed to the careless use of a fire-place within the hut in which it originated. The damage is estimated at Rs. 36.

POLO.—The game this afternoon at 5-30 is as follows:—

The World	v.	*The Yacht Club.*
Mr. Bankier.		Mr. Arthur.
Mr. Barton.		Mr. King.
Mr. Gray.		Mr. Macrae.
Mr. Savile.		Mr. Wallace.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—The following cases were prosecuted by the agents of the society during the week ending the 13th inst. Horses—lame, 1; sores on body, 3; sent to Pinjrapole, 2; unblocked, lame, 20; sore neck, 17; emaciated, 5; sores on body, 5; overloaded, 1; goading, 3; sent to Pinjrapole 1. Total number of cases 60.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Byculla Railway station, on the body of Dajee. Deceased was a domestic servant in the employ of a guard of the G. I. P. Railway, named Murphy. His mangled remains were found scattered between the rails of the down line at 2 o'clock that morning. It appears, had gone to the station to deliver a box to one of the guards who was leaving by train on previous night. After delivering the box, he had probably missed his footing and fallen off the platform unnoticed as the train moved away from the station, being run over and killed on the spot. His body was so mutilated that it could only be identified by the clothes he wore. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE NEW DHURUMSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, Mr. Justice Bayley accepted a petition praying that the above-named company be wound up by the court, made by Mr. E. A. Wheeler, constituted attorney for Mr. Henry Drumbell, resident of London, and carrying on business in Bombay and in London under the name of John Campbell and Co. The petitioner from time to time sent out certain machinery and mill stores for the use of the company's mills at Coorla. A portion of the machinery and stores was lately shipped on board the steamship City of Khios, and bills of lading were forwarded to the petitioner's firm in Bombay. The company was frequently requested to pay for and take delivery of the machinery, but had hitherto neglected to do so. The petitioner's firm had declined to deliver the machinery without payment of the amount due to them. The sum now amounted to Rs. 22,906. The petitioner said that the company was unable to pay for the stores, and that if they were sold on the company's account, there would be a large deficiency. He further said that the company was unable to pay its debts, and was in great difficulties for want of money, so much so that it had stopped working for about two months past.

The petition being accepted, his lordship ordered the usual advertisements to be issued. The hearing was fixed for the 16th prox.

SELLING CYSTIC MEAT IN THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

AT the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Mr. C. P. Higgins Superintendent of Markets, charged Goorod Ismail, a butcher, and Calla Sooltan, his servant, before Mr. Ryan with exposing for sale and selling cystic beef, the same being unfit for human food. Mr. Higgins stated that he had received certain information from Mrs. Pedroza on Sunday, in consequence of which he caused the stall of the first prisoner to be searched. There he found several pounds of cystic beef, similar to that which had been sold to Mrs. Pedroza's cook. The latter had bought the beef from the second prisoner at about 8 o'clock on Sunday, in the presence of the first. Mr. Higgins explained that the examination of meat by the inspectors begins at about three o'clock every morning, and continues till about six or seven o'clock. No bad meat had been found that day; therefore the accused must have concealed the beef he sold at eight. Four years ago the sale of cystic meat was very common among the butchers, but the rigorous steps taken had put a stop to it. After examining Mrs. Pedroza's cook, who seemed to give his evidence in a very reluctant manner, so as to cause the magistrate to remark that he had been tampered with, the accused were called upon to answer to the charge. Both pleaded guilty, but the first stated he was not in fault, as the meat had been examined twice, once at Bandora and once at the Crawford Market. The magistrate remarked that it was possible that the cysts may have escaped detection, but they were so glaring, being on the surface of the meat, that it was his duty not to have sold it, even if the meat had been passed, which it did not appear to have been. Having admitted being fined Rs. 50 in 1881 for having sold cystic meat, his worship fined him a similar amount. He did so, he said, because the offence appeared to have ceased for the last four years, or he would have fined him a larger amount. The second prisoner was fined Rs. 20.

BENGAL.

THE GOURAMI IN CALCUTTA.—It may be remembered that when Mr. H. S. Thomas represented Madras in the Viceregal Council he brought to Calcutta some of the *Gourami* fish which form a valuable article of diet in Mauritius and which grow to a considerable size. The young fish were distributed in several of the tanks on the Maidan and in a few private tanks, but we have never heard whether any of them still survive or whether any have ever been caught. About the same time Mr. Thomas sent a number of the young fish to be deposited on the Ulsur tank at Bangalore, and here also nothing more has been seen of them. Some few of the fish that were kept in the reservoirs have not grown beyond two inches in length, though it is estimated that they must be nearly three years old, and the local theory is that Mr. Thomas must have sent a wrong variety.—*Englishman.*

CATHOLIC CHARITIES.—The *Indian Daily News* writes:—We fully sympathise with the feeling the Roman Catholics of Calcutta labour under, that their charitable educational institutions do not receive financial support from the Government commensurate to the admirable work they are performing and to the extent of the calls upon their resources. The male orphanage at Moorgyhatta and the Entally Loretto for girls are both of them most useful institutions and do a great amount of good, even with their limited means. But, in consequence of the insufficient financial support they receive, many claims upon them are obliged to be left unsatisfied, their resources being already strained to the uttermost. They are both fully occupied, and candidates for admission have to be refused almost daily. This can be readily understood when it is stated that the Roman Catholic Eurasian community of Calcutta, for the children of whose indigent members the orphanages are mainly intended to provide, numbered at the time of the last census 5,940 persons, while the Eurasians of all other denominations totalled only 3,570. The proportion, too, of very poor is probably higher amongst Roman Catholic Eurasians than amongst other sections of their community. These Roman Catholic institutions are not richly endowed seeing that the endowments of the two orphanages do not amount to one lakh of rupees; and it is naturally, and we think justly, made a ground of complaint that they are not so liberally assisted by Government as are Protestant institutions of the same class. The relative positions of Roman Catholic and Church of England charitable institutions may be well illustrated by a comparison between the Calcutta Free School and the two orphanages at Moorghyatta and Entally. In 1880, the Government Resolution on the Education Report for the previous year showed that the Free School accommodated 229 boys and 124 girls—total 353 children; while the Entally and Moorghyatta Orphanages supported 230 boys and 210 girls, or a total of 440. The Free School, with the smallest number of children to provide for, received Government grants amounting to over Rs. 10,000 a year, and the Roman Catholic boys' and girls' institutions were paid only Rs. 200 and Rs. 250 a month respectively or a little more than half the Free School grants. We would by no means say that the Free School should have less; but we think the Moorghyatta and Entally schools ought to have more help from Government.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, Captain W. J. Webber, arrived in Bombay harbour at 12 noon yesterday, with the overland mails of the 29th May. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr W M Strangways	Capt W Jolliffe
Mr and Mrs Dangerfield	Lieut Lindner
Lieut Bruce	Mr F Pont

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr S Oppenheimer	Capt Watts
Mr A Thompson	Mr W T H Brown
Mr C N Ambler	Mr T B Cass
Mrs Ambl	Mr T M Bannister.
Mr F Chrestien	

FROM SUEZ.

Colonel G B Wolseley	Abdul Cader Abdulhassein

FROM ADEN.

Lieut G P Shekleton	Dhunjibhoy and friend

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 23RD TO 29TH MAY, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and Princess Beatrice arrived at Balmoral Castle on Friday afternoon.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Bombay on Wednesday for England, to be present at the marriage of the Princess Beatrice.

The House of Commons met on Friday morning. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to questions, said that the Egyptian Financial Convention had not been ratified by the other Powers, and he could not say what would be done in respect of the June coupons of the debt. A debate arose on the Sixpenny Telegrams Bill, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre proposing to allow five words for address and seven for message, and the second reading was ultimately agreed to. The Criminal Law Amendment Bill was discussed at some length, and the debate was finally adjourned. The House adjourned until Thursday, June 4.

It is believed that serious differences have arisen in the Cabinet on the subject of the renewal of the Crimes Act in Ireland, but that they have been temporarily arranged.

Lord Hartington, who is on a visit to Earl Spencer at Dublin Castle, has been compelled by indisposition to forego his intention of visiting Belfast to address a Liberal meeting in that city.

Sir Watkin Wynn, nephew of the late member, was returned on Saturday unopposed as M.P. for Denbighshire.

The polling in Antrim County for the election of a member of Parliament, in place of the late Mr. Chaine, resulted in the return of Mr. Sinclair, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 139 votes.

A proposition to abolish the Political Committee of the Reform Club has been negatived by a large majority of the members of the Club.

Sir C. Dilke, with Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and Mr. L. Stanley, M.P., and members of the Royal Commission, have gone to Dublin to investigate the housing of the poor in that city, and held their first sitting on Saturday.

Mr. Peter Barlow, the eminent civil engineer, died on the 20th inst.

Sir W. A. Young, Governor of the Gold Coast, died at Accra on April 25.

Mr. James Deykin, ex-Alderman of Aston, Birmingham, was accidentally drowned on Monday by falling into the town reservoir.

A pleasure boat was capsized on Monday off Mablethorpe, on the Lincolnshire coast, and six persons were drowned.

At a local regatta on Monday in Hartlepool Bay a boat was run down by a steamer and two persons were drowned.

The Rev. N. Small, vicar of Market Bosworth, was burnt to death on Friday. The deceased, who was 80 years of age, fell against the fire-grate and received fatal injuries.

Three fishermen were drowned at Stornoway on the 21st inst., having been washed overboard by a heavy sea.

During a thunderstorm, on Friday, at New-castle-on-Tyne, a girl, standing at a door, was struck by lightning, and it is feared has lost her sight in consequence.

The Yorkshire Conference of Baptist Churches was opened on Tuesday at Hebden-bridge. On the previous evening Mr. Alderman Watson, of Bradford, the president elect, died suddenly at the termination of a committee meeting.

A man was burnt to death in a barn at Loftus-house on Tuesday, and several men who were his companions at the time are in custody on a charge of wilfully causing the fire.

Two men working a crane at Rochdale were overpowered by the weight it was lifting, and were struck by the handle, which killed one and dangerously injured the other.

A scaffolding employed in some building works at Oldham gave way on Monday. Three men were killed and seven others dangerously injured.

A demonstration of agricultural labourers was held on Monday near Yeovil, at which Mr. G. Mitchell, Mr. G. Potter, and others spoke in favour of the existing Government and in condemnation of the Established Church.

A marble bust of the poet Gray was unveiled on Tuesday in the hall of Pembroke College, Cambridge. Lord Houghton, Sir F. Leighton, and Mr. Russel Lowell were present and delivered short addresses.

The colliers in South Yorkshire, after remaining on strike for many weeks, are gradually returning to work on the employers' terms.

Whit Monday was observed in London as a Bank holiday, but the unfavourable weather had the effect of diminishing the visitors at the usual holiday resorts.

Moses Shrimpton, who had been convicted of the murder of a police-constable at Redditch, was executed in Worcester Gaol on Monday.

Several meetings were held in various parts of Ireland on Monday, at which the usual denunciations of the British Government were expressed, and the prospective renewal of the Crimes Act was declared to be a fresh act of oppression.

OBITUARY.—General T. Polwhele, Ben. Ret.; General Sir Ben. Bloomfield, K.C.B.; Colonel J. G. S. Matheson, Ben Ret.; Victor Hugo; Sir W. A. G. Young, Governor of the Gold Coast; P. W. Barlow, F.R.S.; Countess Dowager of Galloway; Lady Mary D'Oyly; Viscountess Bolingbroke.

It is believed in Continental cities that a real desire for the maintenance of peace is entertained by the Russian Government, but it is not expected that any material concessions will be made.

The British Afghan Boundary Mission is now encamped about 25 miles west of Herat. Colonel Stewart and the other officers who visited that city were most cordially received.

The visit of Victor Hugo to Berlin is universally accepted as having a political object. He has had two interviews with Prince Bismarck, but, although conjectures are rife, there is no positive knowledge of the nature or the result of their conversation.

The withdrawal of the troops from Suakim is proceeding rapidly, but the ultimate fate of the railway is not decided. A very large quantity of railway materials is now on board ships in the harbour, and its disposal appears to be a subject of much difficulty.

The movement of British troops down the Nile is proceeding. The Highlanders and an Egyptian detachment left Merawi on Monday.

The Guards from Suakim, who had been detained on board ship at Alexandria, landed yesterday, and are encamped at Ramleh.

M. Victor Hugo died in Paris on Friday afternoon, aged 82. His funeral, which will be unaccompanied by any religious rites, is to be a public one at the expense of the State. The body is to lie in state beneath the Arc de l'Etoile for three days. The Chamber on Tuesday decided to deprive the Panthéon of its religious character, and that the remains of Victor Hugo should be deposited there.

The funeral of M. Courage, a well-known Radical speaker, caused a renewal of the riots on Monday at Père Lachaise. The police attempted to seize a red flag, which led to a conflict, in which several persons were hurt. On Tuesday the funeral of M. Amouroux, who had been a member of the Paris Commune, and was at his death a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was attended by a vast concourse of people, but the presence of a military escort prevented the exhibition of revolutionary flags, and no disturbance occurred.

In the French Chamber on Tuesday the events at Père Lachaise were discussed, and a motion for passing to the order of the day was proposed to without expressing any opinion on the causes of the disturbance.

The garrison of Berlin was reviewed on Friday by the Crown Prince, in place of the Emperor, who is still indisposed, although it is officially stated not seriously so.

Lord Rosebery arrived in Berlin on Friday, and was received by Count Herbert Bismarck. Although the visit was ostensibly a private one, Lord Rosebery had several interviews with Prince Bismarck.

The rebellion in North-West Canada is almost completely suppressed. Dumont, who and Riel's chief lieutenant, has been captured. The Indian chief Poundmaker has submitted to General Middleton. The chief Big Bear, however, still maintains a threatening attitude near Fort Pitt, and a Canadian military force will be sent against him.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R H Wilson, B C S	Capt J B Lynch, B S C
Mr D Cameron, B C S	Surg R Harvey, M D, B
Mr C P Caspez, B C S	Mr R Sewell, M C S
Mr A F Millett, B C S	Mr R Rice, M C S
Mr J Westland, B C S	Mr C Rundall, Dep Com of Salt Revenue
Mr E O'Brien, B C S	Mr A Monro, P W Dep
Mr J Masters, B Police	Mr A G Jervoise, Bo C S
Mr W McGregor, Telegraph Dep	Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, Bo C S
Mr W A Dangerfield, Marine Dep	Mr F J A Hill, Salt Dep, Bo
Mr R H Rhind, P W Dep	Lt-Col G E Erskine, Bo Cav
Mr H M Plowden, Judicial Dept, Punjab	Major G A Owen, Bo Cav
Mr R H Hamilton, B Police	Surg-Major R Boustead, Bo
	Surg J McCloghry, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Capt J B Lynch, B S C, 184 days	Apoth S Saxon, B, 6 mo
Surg-Major J Kelly, B, 6 mo	Dr W H Wilson, M, 2 mo
	Sub-Condr G B Allen, Bo, 6 mo

THE EVACUATION OF THE SOUDAN.

OUR troops on both lines of advance into the Soudan are now being rapidly withdrawn; indeed, almost the only troops that remain at Suakim are those which will form the garrison of the place. The wells and outpost of Handoub on the Suakim-Berber road were evacuated by the Berkshire Regiment on Saturday, May 23. As our troops were leaving the place a force of the enemy appeared and opened fire on them. The Berkshire men replied with such effect that the Arabs speedily cleared off. There were no casualties on our side. Handoub, Otao, and other positions laid out and fortified by our men with so much labour and suffering are now in the hands of the enemy. It is daily becoming more apparent (a correspondent says) that we have directly played into Osman Digma's hands. The tribes are returning to his standard in large numbers, and even the "friendlies" who were so recently in our camp have overcome their fears and have returned to their allegiance many of them with arms supplied to them by us.

The Arabs having been seen tearing up the railway near Handoub on Sunday afternoon, the armoured train was sent out with a small detachment of troops. The Arabs were taken by surprise, fired on, and compelled to retire, after suffering losses estimated at several hundreds. The railway was damaged at another point, but our men were unable to inflict punishment in this instance.

The retirement down the Nile began on Tuesday (May 26.) The black Watch and the Egyptian detachment left Merawee on that day, proceeding in boats down the river; and the hussars, the camel corps, and the transport corps marched down. The withdrawal from Dongola commenced on Tuesday also. A troop of the 19th Hussars and the 1st Battalion of the West Kent Regiment will be left at Wady Halfa and a troop of the 19th Hussars and the 1st Battalion of the Sussex Regiment at Korosko. The remainder of the hussars, the 2nd Battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the 2nd Battalion of the Essex Regiment, and a battery of artillery will be stationed at Assouan. General Dormer has been appointed to the command, in place of Lord Wolseley. The railway extension will be finished.

Tumbal Hamid, a descendant of the kings of Argo Island, has accepted the government of the country from Sukkot to Handoub. Hamid possesses great local influence. Two thousand three hundred refugees have now left Dongola for Lower Egypt.

The three battalions of the guards have been disembarked at Alexandria, and are now encamped at Ramleh. The other troops from the Soudan are being concentrated at Cairo and Alexandria.

THE SUAKIM-BERBER RAILWAY.

A correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing from Suez, gives the following account of the Suakim-Berber Railway:—

There lie now off Suakim, in the anchorage twenty-eight transports, having on board 130 miles of railway, with rolling-stock complete; and, I believe, the Berber railway station. The whole of this has been landed from the transports on sand, having thus been shot on shore, is to be sold. There are various rumours as to its probable purchasers. As the Indian Government will not have it at any price, it may, perhaps, be sent to our puppets, the Egyptians, upon whom we have so carefully impressed the necessity of economy. It would take seven months to unload at Suakim the transports which contain the Suakim-Berber railway. Rather than undertake this, we should send some of these vessels to unload at Suez, thus saving time and money, and, possibly, increasing the chance of finding a purchaser. The military railway at present existing consists of 150 miles of line, miles already laid from Suakim to that portion of the desert near the mountains which is called Otao, and report that their inspection of the line showed considerable defects in the material and method of laying. The fish-bolts did not fit the fish-plates, the bolts being square while the plates were intended for round bolts. A large percentage of the fish-bolts were missing, and a large majority of those used were old. The spikes were also small and weak, a sufficient allowance not having been made for the expansion in this climate. Old rails and old materials generally were used.

Such is the story told us, but it is only fair and just to give also the reply of the representatives of Messrs. Lucas and Aird to this somewhat sweeping condemnation. They say that in the first instance they had 7 day time in which to do possible speed and to provide military transport under great difficulties through the deficiencies of wharfage accommodation for unloading; that the men laying the line in that hurried manner have been followed by others completing it; that few, if any, of the deficiencies mentioned still exist; and that the line has been extensively used by the military without a single accident. It is scarcely necessary, however, to enter into discussion upon this wretched enterprise, which promised such great things and has come to such an ignoble and degrading end.

GENERAL GRAHAM'S FAREWELL TO HIS TROOPS.

THE London *Gazette* contains the following Special General Order issued by General Graham on the relinquishing of his command of the Suakim Field force:—

SUAKIM, MAY 16.

1. Orders have been received to break up the Suakim Field Force, and General Lord Wolseley, Commanding in Chief in Egypt and the Soudan, in his Special General Order of this date, addressed to the Army, which this force in a portion, has expressed its appreciation in terms which will always be remembered with gratification.

2. I desire, before relinquishing the command which I have had the honour to hold, to convey to all ranks my high appreciation of the soldierlike spirit, devotion, and cheerful endurance of hardship which they have uniformly shown.

3. During the early days of the campaign the work thrown upon officers and men, in every rank and in every department, was severe and unceasing. It was necessary to prepare for the active operations required to overcome the power of a brave and fanatical foe, so as to clear the country for the special objects of the campaign. This work was performed under the harassing conditions of incessant night attacks by a cunning and resolute adversary, entailing constant vigilance and readiness on the part of the whole force.

4. Whether engaged with the enemy or labouring under a burning sun in the deep sand of the desert, often with but a scanty supply of water, the Suakim Field force has displayed the true qualities of a good soldier.

5. In the action at Hasheen the enemy was dislodged from his position on the flank of the line of advance, and in the subsequent fight at the zereba all subsequent attempts to ensanguinate, made with financial determination, was repulsed with heavy loss, by the coolness and discipline of British and Indian troops. By the march and operations at Tamai, the main position of Osman Digma was occupied and destroyed, and it was shown to him and to the tribes that he was unable to offer any further serious resistance to our advance.

6. Throughout these operations nothing could have been more admirable than the courage and endurance of the troops.

7. Since then the energies of the force have been employed in the advance to Handoub, Otao, and Tamai, in preparing the way for the railway. The bush has been cleared, roads and defences made, and permanent posts formed, while large working parties have been given to the railway, which reached Otao in a little over three weeks after the operations at Tamai had allowed it to be pushed on.

8. Frequent and successful reconnaissances have been made into the enemy's country, and on the 6th instant, in the attack on Takool, Mohammed Adan Sardoub, Osman Digma's chief leader, was surprised and driven from the position he and his followers had taken up.

9. Throughout the campaign the work of the British and Cavalry has been incessant, and whether in action, in scouting and reconnaissances, or in the protection of convoys, their important duties have been performed in the most admirable manner.

10. The Royal Artillery have added to the reputation of their distinguished regiment, and have adapted themselve's quickly and well to the special organisation and work required in this country.

11. The Royal Engineers and Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners have executed most useful and laborious work in all the many engineering operations required in a land which offers no resources, while they have again shown their value as soldiers in the field.

12. The Infantry, whether British or Native, has been foremost in fighting and in hard work, and the presence of her Majesty's Guards has brought out a spirit of generous emulation, which is always conducive to efficiency.

13. The Brigade of Guards has taken its full share of the hard work and fighting. During the period of the railway construction, two battalions of the Guards, with the Royal South Wales contingent, were always in the front, and to them fell the heavy duties of cutting through the bush by day and warding off attacks by night.

14. The Guards, Infantry, and Royal Marines have also furnished men to the Mounted Infantry and Camel Corps, both of which have attained remarkable efficiency in a short time, and have proved of the greatest value.

15. The Royal Marines and Royal Marine Artillery, who for so long a time have manfully endured the enervating climate of the Soudan, showed by their conduct in action in the recent operations that they had preserved the characteristics which have always so greatly distinguished these fine corps.

16. The New South Wales Contingent has furnished a bright example of the martial qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race, and has shown to all the latent military strength of the empire. The soldierlike spirit which has pervaded all ranks of the Contingent is the theme of universal admiration, and it will be a valued remembrance to all who served in the Suakim Field Force to recall this, the first time when their fellow countrymen from the colonies served and shared with them the fortunes of a campaign.

17. The Indian Contingent came to the Soudan admirably equiped and organised, and has fully justified all that was expected of such a force, and whether in fighting, in marching, or in camp, it could not be surpassed in conduct and appearance or in discipline and efficiency.

18. My best thanks are due to the Staff Officers of the force for their able assistance and for the self-devotion with which they have worked in this trying climate.

19. The administrative departments of the Army the Commissariat, Transport, Ordnance, upon which the mobility and effective condition of an army so greatly depend, have been everything that could be desired. The sick and wounded have been well attended to at all times by the Medical Department, and have been supplied with every comfort. The Corps of Army Signallers have proved of the highest value. The Chaplains have been unremitting in attention to their duties. The Pay and Veterinary Departments have well managed and have given satisfaction.

20. To the Royal Navy we owe a debt of gratitude for heavy and unceasing labour in aid of the land operations, and their gallantry, ever conspicuous.

21. In the force which I have had the honour to command, the highest discipline has been maintained, crime has been practically unknown, and the labour of command has been thereby greatly lightened. Amidst the regrets I feel at laying down the command of this splendid force, there is the feeling that I shall ever recollect with pride my association with such a body of troops.

In now bidding it farewell, I thank every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man for loyal help, and I wish to one and all success and fortune in following the path of duty to our Queen and country.

(Sd.) GERALD GRAHAM, Lieutenant-General.

TURKEY AND THE SOUDAN.

THE Constantinople Correspondent of the *Times* writes:—The Council of Ministers had a warm discussion at their last sitting on the subject of the proposal reported to have been made by the British Cabinet that the Porte should proceed to garrison Suakim on its evacuation by the British, with the warning that otherwise the place might be occupied by some other Power. The majority of the Ministry, including Hassan Fehmy, strongly favoured immediate action; but the Grand Vizier, with the minority, is of opinion that the Porte should first demand to open negotiations with England on the subject. A report was submitted to the Sultan with the divided opinion, which was highly displeasing to His Majesty, who wants a decided unanimous vote, this divergence of views in the Cabinet embarrassing and disquieting the Imperial mind. Thus no decision has as yet been adopted. Some reasonable Turkish officials are inclined to act promptly on the British advice, but others encourage by every means the prevalent distrust of England in high quarters, expecting that complications may extract concessions from our Government. It is no secret that the Grand Vizier goes even so far as to pretend that his policy of opposition to British views has considerably influenced the conciliatory acceptance of the Russian demands in regard to the Afghan question, and that he has also saved Egypt to Turkey.

However ill-judged such pretensions may be, there are not wanting ignorant officials and partisans inside and outside the Palace who find it to their interest to support them, and propagate the belief as to a British retreat before Russian threats, appealing also to the failure of the Soudan campaign. The intelligence of the abandonment of that mournful adventure causes no slight concern to a section of the Mussulman public which entertains sympathy with British influence in the East, because when defending its opinion, it is met with taunts respecting the selfish, heartless action of the English in forsaking the friendly Arabs, who are now to be left without protection to the vengeance of their enemies.

THE GERMAN-BURMESE TREATY.

IT appears that in the House of Commons recently Mr. Cross, in answer to a question, stated that he knew nothing whatever of any treaty lately concluded between Germany and Burmah. It may be as well, therefore, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, to send the following text of a "Convention between the German Empire and the Kingdom of Burmah" concluded at Rome on the 4th of April last, and ratified by the Reichstag before it lately rose:—

"His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, of the one part, and His Majesty the King of Burmah, of the other part, being desirous to maintain the good understanding which happily subsists between the German Empire and the Kingdom of Burmah and to extend the commercial intercourse between the two countries, have decided to secure to the subjects and citizens of either country within the other, so long as they remain subject to the laws of the subjects and citizens of the most favoured nation.

"For those purposes the following articles have been agreed upon and signed between Robert Max Felix Leopold von Keudell, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Italy, duly authorized to that effect, on the part of His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, and Min Gyee Min Maha Zaya Thin Jun Myothit Myozah Atwin Woon Min, Minister of the Interior, member of the Privy Council, Ambassador Extraordinary to the President of the French Republic, duly authorized to the same effect, on the part of His Majesty the King of Burmah:—

"Article 1.—Peace, friendship, and good understanding shall for ever continue to exist between His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, and His Majesty the King of Burmah, their heirs and successors, and between the subjects and citizens of the German Empire and the Kingdom of Burmah.

"Article 2.—The diplomatic consular, and naval representatives, agents, and officers of either contracting party shall, in the exercise of their duties within the dominions of the other party, and the subjects and citizens of either country shall, in their business and in regard to all that regard to commerce, the import, export, and transit of all kinds of goods, the Customs duties and Customs formalities affecting trade, navigation, and any other matter whatsoever, enjoy within the other country the same protection, right, privileges, advantages, immunities, and exemptions which, under the laws of that country, or by treaties, are granted there, or shall be granted hereafter, to the diplomatic, consular, and naval representatives, subjects and officers, and to the subjects and citizens, of the most favoured nation.

"Article 3.—This convention shall be ratified on the part of the high contracting parties, and the instruments of ratification shall be forwarded to both Governments through the German Consulate at Rangoon. The convention shall come into effect from the date of the exchange of ratifications. The convention is drawn up in the German, Burmese, and English languages, with the understanding that, should any of the foregoing articles be differently interpreted, the English text shall determine the sense.

"Signed and sealed in duplicate originals at Rome this 4th day of April, 1885, corresponding to the 5th day of the waning moon, month of Tagou, Burmese era, in the year 1246, and, in the Buddhist era, in the year 2428.

(Signed) "MIN GYER MIN MAHA ZAYA THIN JUN MYOTHIT MYOZAH ATWI WOON MIN."

CANDIDATES TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE Board of Indian Civil Service studies at Cambridge have issued their second annual report, from which it appears that the number of selected candidates now resident at the University is thirteen. One, who had been selected in 1882, passed his final examination for the Indian Civil Service in July, 1883, and thereby became an actual member of the service, but remains in residence as a candidate for honours in the Law Tripos. The Government announced for the first time to candidates of this year that the allowance of £91 per annum would be continued for a third year to such of them as might choose to complete their University career, conditionally on their qualifying for a degree in honours; and the same announcement has been made to the candidates of 1883 and 1884. Four of the selected candidates now resident were selected in 1883, and are preparing for the final examination to be held in July. Nine were selected in 1884 and underwent their first periodical examination in the Easter vacation. From tables appended to the report, the result of the last examination undergone by the Cambridge candidates of 1882, 1883, and 1884 is given in detail, and it appears that of these fifteen candidates ten are in a higher place than in the open competition in which they were originally selected. The result appears to the Board satisfactory, particularly as regards the efficiency of the instruction given in all Indian languages taken up by these students, and this fact is especially important, because the bulk of the increased expenditure has been devoted to this object. A Cambridge candidate has been first in one or other of the two last examinations in five out of the seven languages represented in the tables—viz., in Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani, Mahratti. Mr. Palit, who was first in Bengali, is a native of Bengal, and as such required no instruction in that language. Mr. Quin, first in Mahratti, and Mr. Windsor, second in Bengali, were the sole pupils respectively of Mr. Frost and Mr. Blumhardt, the two new teachers appointed last year; while Mr. Arden and Colonel Sherlock can claim respectively the Telugu and Hindustani prizemen, Mr. Munro and Mr. Lyle. The law prize of 60l. was obtained by Mr. Williams, scholar of Christ's College, who is now in residence for the Law Tripos. The Board, in conclusion, have no hesitation in expressing their opinion that the funds assigned to them by the Senate are being employed to good purpose. The report is signed by Dr. Phear, Master of Emmanuel, Sir Henry Maine, Master of Trinity Hall, Professors Westcott, Wright, Cowell, Sidgwick, Sir R. K. Wilson, and Mr. Henry Latham, Trinity Hall.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON AT MANCHESTER.

ADDRESSING a meeting of Conservatives at the Newton Heath Club on May 23, Sir James Fergusson, the Conservative candidate for North-east Manchester, who was very cordially received by a large audience, said he had in the past represented a large constituency, which was at present well occupied by friends of his own. He was therefore disengaged, and he was proud indeed to find himself before such a constituency as that of one of the Manchester divisions. Referring to a letter recently published by Mr. Alfred Austin, he said that if it were true that the character of the House of Commons had at all declined, and that they had not the courage of their opinions, it was his duty, as one who had received much at the hands of his country, and who still felt the power of work in him, not to hold himself back from public life. At no previous time, in his opinion, had we been in such a critical position as that which we now occupied. In various parts of the world British interests were in a critical state; he would not say in extreme peril, because he thought any reverse that we encountered we were able to repair. This country was infinitely stronger now than it was at the beginning of the century. It was twice as populous and four times as wealthy as it was then; and therefore, though our interests might be in a most anxious condition, he did not think they were imperilled beyond recovery. At this moment we stood in such a position that Ministers of the Crown could not make anything like a frank statement of public affairs. We did not know whether in a few days we should not be at war with the colossal power of Russia, and we did not know whether in Egypt we should not be confronted by a confederation of the Powers of Europe. These were circumstances which were indeed full of anxiety if not of peril. He could not but think that this crisis had been caused by the irresolution of her Majesty's Government. He believed that if it were only once known that the country was firmly resolved to stand by its interests, and to resist aggression upon them, danger would not arise, because the power of this country was well known, and so was the spirit of its people. The risk of war which existed at present had been caused exactly in the same way as the great war which we waged with Russia in 1854 and 1855 was caused either by the love or the dread of Russia which the Government of the Queen at that time entertained. If we fell into war now it would be because we had again drifted into war. A little more courage and a little more confidence would probably have averted it. He still hoped it would be averted, but if it were it would be by a tardy resolution on the part of the Government, supported, as it would always be, by the spirit of the people. He did not think he need stop to defend the Conservative party from the charge of being anxious for war. He thought that if any party or any politician was anxious for war he or it would be the just object of the severest condemnation. It would be so great a crime that he could not conceive of any English politician being guilty of it. As a matter of fact, he did not think that any Conservative Government had ever of late years, been chargeable with rushing or drifting into war. With regard to the Central Asian difficulty he expressed the opinion that we had no reason to doubt the fidelity to the British Government of the Ameer of Afghanistan. He believed, however, that a very little want of resolution on the part of the English Government and a failure to maintain that which we had already declared to be our rights and his would cause him to waver, and probably to treat with the other side. There never was more need for strength and fair dealings than there was now, and that, after all, was the safest diplomacy. He had recently read some speeches made by Mr. Slagg, a gentleman he had never heard spoken of except with respect; but he thought that Mr. Slagg was a most unsafe guide upon Indian affairs. It had struck him that Mr. Slagg had taken his information about India at second or third hand. Mr. Slagg had talked of it being a matter of little importance whether Herat fell into the hands of Russia or not. That, in his (the speaker's) opinion, was a very very wrong idea to entertain, as Herat had long been regarded by the nations of the East as the key to India. He, therefore, declared that no man ever misled his audience more than Mr. Slagg did when he said that Herat was a place of no importance. They might depend upon it that if England did not keep Russia out of Herat, if it were not clearly understood that the Russians would have to fight for the very existence of the Russian empire if they entered Herat, we should have as good as lost India. He did not mean to say that such a disaster as we once did after the Mutiny, but our moral position and our prestige would suffer a terrible blow if Herat were allowed to fall into the hands of Russia—and it certainly would fall into their hands unless we had the courage of our conv

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

TELEGRAPHIC communication with Europe by the Red Sea cable continues interrupted, and by the Teheran route the delay is so great that the latest public commercial telegrams in from London up to the time of writing are only to the evening of the 12th. Business is considerably interfered with thereby, as the bulk of our transactions in both imports and exports now-a-days are worked on the basis of firm offers in force for 24 hours, but the consequences are not so serious in the existing state of things as they would have been had the interruption come during the height of the season.

Although only about 2 inches of rain have fallen in Bombay, the weather has been broken and showery since Wednesday last, which may fairly be taken as the date of the monsoon commencing. Up-country the rainfall has generally been heavier, and notwithstanding somewhat unfavourable prognostications from the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, there seems every indication locally of the rains setting in quietly and steadily, which after all is much better for agricultural purposes than a heavy downfall for some days, succeeded by a spell of hot dry weather. Although shipments in the harbour were practically impossible during the last three days of the past week, the rains have not been sufficiently continuous to interfere for more than an hour or so at a time with shipping operations in the Prince's Dock, and our export figures accordingly show comparatively free movements of produce. Not in Cotton perhaps, as the receipts from up-country are small and the demand from Europe even smaller; but of Seeds and Wheat, the quantities cleared have been considerable. From this time forward, however, we must look for a rapid falling off in these articles also, as the bulk of the forward business done at higher prices has now been covered and the depressed state of trade at home does not admit of exporters paying rates which will attract supplies from the districts. This is particularly noticeable in Wheat, of which arrivals are beginning to contract very rapidly, although the crop just gathered has been an unusually large one. A return published a few days ago by the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India gives the acreage under Wheat for the season just closed at 27,620,223 acres, producing a crop of 7,713,096 tons, as against a supposed normal area of 26 millions of acres, yielding an estimated out-turn of 7,135,000 tons. When we come to consider that the average exports of the past four years have been slightly under 900,000 tons per annum or only about one-eighth of the production, it becomes evident, that even after providing for all possible wants in the shape of home consumption, we have the possibilities of an enormous trade at our backs were any turn in prices in Europe to spring up. A considerable proportion of the production no doubt lies beyond the reach of reasonable transport to the seaboard, and would only be touched by such an increase in values as we are not likely to see, this season at least, but with steamer freights to Liverpool at 18s. 9d. per ton or 16 cwt. and exchange for 3 months' sight bills at 1s. 7 1-16d. per rupee, it would only require a very moderate fillip in the shape of a demand from Europe to set a heavy export trade going. It is just that impetus, however, of which we are deficient at the moment, and wanting which the outlook is dull in the extreme.

For imports the signs of the times may be interpreted rather more hopefully. During the past week we have no doubt been exceedingly quiet, but we cannot look for much else at this time of year. What we have to count upon as regards the future is the probability of an extensive demand should the monsoon prove favourable to fill the void in supplies which must exist in the interior owing to the light buying of the past season. Dealers are all very sanguine on this point, and anticipate a considerable increase in activity in the course of a few weeks should the rains develope encouragingly.

MONEY.—The official minimum of the Bank of Bombay was reduced at last Wednesday's board meeting from 7 to 6 per cent., but outside accommodation is freely offering at 5, and on Government Paper for 3 months certain could no doubt be had at 4. A further reduction in the Bank rate may accordingly be anticipated at an early date, especially as the return published to-day is again favourable. The following are the changes which have taken place during the week :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	1,52,428
Do. do. branches	Inc.	,,	5,42,91
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	12,73,019
Loans	Inc.	,,	4,89,767
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	2,32,915
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	,,	87,985
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	18,70,032

The following shows the present position of the Bank as compared with the corresponding date last year :—

	1885.	1884.
Public Deposits	55½ lakhs.	52¼ lakhs.
Other Deposits	191 ,,	20½ ,,
Cash Credits (net)	21¼ ,,	10¼ ,,
Government Paper	48 ,,	48¼ ,,
Loans	46¼ ,,	61 ,,
Bills Discounted	121 ,,	159 ,,
Cash Balance	135 ,,	95 ,,

The most noticeable feature in this is the contracted nature of the trade demand this year as compared with last, the deficiency in the amounts out under the heads of Loans and Bills Discounted being over half a crore of rupees.

EXCHANGE.—With the quietness ruling in general business we have necessarily had very little doing in sterling and the fluctuations of the week have been within small limits. This day week closing rates were 1s. 6 15-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 7¼d. for 3 months' Credits. On mail day the tendency was easier, although rates were unchanged, but on Wednesday when business for this week opened a decline of 1-32d. was established all round. On Thursday notwithstanding the comparatively high figures obtained for the small amounts of Council drafts allotted house paper was partially 1-32d. lower, which was fully confirmed on Friday, only however to be recovered on Saturday. To-day though the 1-32d. decline has been re-established both in bank and private paper closing figures being as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 6¼d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 6 27-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 6 31-32d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 7d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s 7 1-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 7 1-16@3-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 7⅛ to 2-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 7 3-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 7 7-32d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	2 01¼	,,
Do.	6 ,,	2 03	,,

Bar Silver in London at 49 3-16d. per oz., and a certain amount of firmness reported from Calcutta are what may be termed the support of the market, as here, cheap money, extreme dulness in exports and the probability of a better business developing before long in imports all point the other way.

GOVERNMENT PAPER on the average has been fairly steady although daily fluctuations to a small extent have taken place in sympathy with the movements advised by wire from London. Fours opened on Wednesday at Rs. 94⅝ and although temporarily depressed ¼ per cent. by the drop in Consols which followed the resignation of the ministry, recovered again under the favorable influence of the reduction in the Bank of Bombay rate. On Thursday a weaker feeling set in and the price declined to Rs. 96⅜, but on Friday a recovery set in to Rs. 96 7-16, and on Saturday to Rs. 96½ which remains the quotation to-day. Fours-and-a-half have been nominally unaltered at Rs. 99¼ throughout.

There is only a limited amount of paper in the market and with money so cheap and promising to be cheaper at an early date it is almost a wonder now that the war scare is over we do not see higher rates. The restraining influence without doubt is the fear of a new loan. Speculators bear in mind the careful way in which the "Financial Statement" reserved to Government the right to borrow in rupees if they saw fit, notwithstanding the expressed intention of borrowing in London, and rightly or wrongly the bazaar have got a very strong idea that anything in the neighbourhood of par for 4 per cent. possible even 98, would be the signal for a loan being brought out in India.

Port Trust Bonds are down to 91, and even at that are decidedly out of favor. The action of Government in not only refusing their guarantee to the loan of 94 lakhs required by the Trustees for Dock extension, but also prohibiting the money being raised in London independently of Government, is unquestionably prejudicing the Credit of the Trust in the eyes of local capitalists, and the commercial community of the port should enter a vigorous protest against the financial system which admits of Calcutta borrowing 265 lakhs by the aid of a Government guarantee for the doubtful Kiddepore Dock project whilst the pressing necessities of this port for more dock space which can be given for an expenditure of 94 lakhs on which a paying return is absolutely certain, are utterly disregarded. Refine them away as th please these are the broad facts of the position as it now stands.

SHARES.—The general tone of the market throughout the week has been firm with a fair but not a large business doing in the bazaar. *Spinning and Weaving* Mill shares have been in more favor with investors and some extent of buying has taken place at advancing rates. On the week we note a rise of Rs. 25 in Khandeish, Khutao Muckonjee, Manockjee Petit, Great Eastern and Queen Mills; Rs. 20 in City and Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 15 in Hindustan, Parell and Sholapore, Rs. 10 in James Greaves, National, People of India, and Western India and Rs. 5 in Alliance, Colaba, Empress, Framjee Petit and Mazagon. The only decline noted is in Dhurrumsays which have receded to Rs. 147½ per share, other companies if not quotably higher are unchanged. *Press* Companies shares also show considerable firmness. Mofussils have improved Rs. 17½, Prince of Wales Rs. 15, Colaba and Apollo Rs. 5, Bombay Rs. 2½ per share. In *Banks* the only quoted movement is in Nationals which are Rs. 2 higher at Rs. 98. Bank of Bombays are steady at Rs. 742½. In the *Miscellaneous* list movements have been few. Bombay Burmah Trading are Rs. 25 lower in old Rs. 10 in New shares, Kemp & Co., Ld., are Rs. 13 higher at Rs. 345, Treacher & Co. Ld., Rs. 5 up at Rs. 1,205. In Bombay Flour Mills, business has been done at Rs. 140 premium.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS exhibit no especially new feature this week. The tone of the market is quiet and from the bazaar sales are on wheat may be called an average scale, dealers putting their estimates of the clearances at about 3,500 packages for the week. From first hands the transactions have been limited the interruption in telegraphic communication interfering to some extent no doubt with offer business. We cannot however expect dealers to operate with any degree of freedom until something can be seen of the character of the monsoon now setting in, on which the prospects of next season largely depend. Should the rains prove favorable, an active trade is confidently anticipated, the short buying of this year owing to the absence of marriages amongst the natives warranting a belief that we shall have all the more doing next. Prices generally may be given as unaltered. For some descriptions which have been in short supply, such as 6 lb. 40 inch Shirtings, an advance of one to two annas per piece has been obtained, but otherwise the tendency is certainly not higher.

In *Local Goods* the business reported is about 2,500 packages. Sellers have been endeavouring to establish an advance owing to the improvement in Yarn, but so far without success.

TWIST.—In imported Yarns there is no change to notice. A steady average demand prevails at former prices. In *Local* Yarns business is rather checked by advices of slightly lower rates in China again. Here prices are unaltered, the buying of the week being only estimated at about 3,000 packages.

METALS.—*Copper* continues in better request, and we have again to quote an advance of As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is also firm, but we do not make any actual change in prices. *Iron* we call quiet at previous rates.

COAL.—There is nothing whatever doing from first hands. The cargoes which have arrived lately unsold have been landed owing to the absence of buyers at reasonable rates, and to arrive there are neither buyers nor sellers. Nominally we quote Rs. 14 for Cardiff, Rs. 13½ for West Hartley.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—With the monsoon virtually opened the season may be considered at an end, all stocks being now in store, and arrivals from the districts insignificant. Latterly the accounts from home have been a shade steadier, and there has been some little enquiry manifested for Surats on the Continent, but the irregularity of telegraphic information has interfered with any transactions which might have been practicable, and the purchases reported by European firms have been quite of a retail character. Prices are not materially altered here, and there we quote Re. 1 per candy lower on the week, but at the bottom rates of the market it would be impossible to buy at all freely, stocks being so light. The usual stock estimates made up amongst the dealers are not yet available, but from what we can learn they will prove considerably under last year, and owing to the shortness of the Western crop we shall have little to come in during the monsoon beyond what we get from the Dhollera districts, and the promises thence are by no means encouraging.

The receipts for the week, it will be observed from the comparison given below, are just half of the corresponding week last year, and the total to date is 515,000 bales under last season. Shipments to Europe since 1st January are 392,000 bales below last and 442,000 bales under the corresponding period of 1883.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1885.	1884.	1883.
For the week	22,432	45,250	41,888
Since 1st January	915,220	1,430,908	1,388,769
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	21,871	28,443	51,265
Since 1st January	500,227	992,068	1,042,432
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	3,802	896	881
Since 1st January	41,455	62,892	54,821

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

		Per Candy.	per lb. d. &c.
Omra, Fully Good,	Ready	Rs. 195 =	4 23-32 1.
Do. Good	do.	190 =	4 19-32 1.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	183 =	4 13-32 1.
Julgaum, Good	do.	186 =	4 4-1.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	180 =	4 11-32 1.
Broach, Good	do.	210 =	5 1-16 1.
Dhollera, Fine	do.	208 =	5d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	203 =	4 31-32 1.
Do. Good	do.	195 =	4 25-32 1.
Ginned Dharwar Good	do.	200 =	4 15-16 1.
Westerns, Good	do.	193 =	4 21-32 1.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	187 =	4 17-32 1.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple which we were unable to give earlier owing to the delay in the receipt of the usual telegrams :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	2,180,000	2,430,000	2,700,000
,, ,, Surats	465,0 0	652,000	690,000
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	932,000	893,000	988,0 0
,, London	28,000	16,000	53,000
American afloat	40,000	40,000	110,000
East Indian ,,	88,000	192,000	153,000
	1,088,000	1,195,000	1,304,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¼d.	6 7-16d.	5 11-16d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera	4 13-16d.	4 9-16d.	4 5-16d.
Difference	15 16d.	1¾d.	1½d.

WHEAT.—Although the public telegrams are slightly firmer in tone, there has been no increase in the home demand, and exporters have been unable to pay any advance in rates. Sellers on the other hands have been firmer on the strength of reduced supplies, holders up-country prefering to put their stocks into pits rather than accept present values. We quote No. 1 Soft White Pessy Rs. 24½, Laskari Rs. 21¼, Soft Red Ahmedabad Rs. 24, and Hard Red Khatha Rs. 20 per candy. Red Wheats, both Hard and Soft, but especially the former, are unusually scarce.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is firm owing to stiffer accounts from home, and we quote Rs. 5-14½ bazaar, Rs. 6 Railway terms per cwt. Arrivals are fair. *Rapeseed* is in rather more request, and we quote Yellow Guzerat at Rs. 6, Brown Cawnpore Rs. 5 per cwt. *Ginjelly* is out of supply.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

		1885.	1884.	1883.
Wheat—For the week	cwt.	274,073	404,657	274,921
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	5,78,,907	3,980 315	5,776,602
Linseed—For the week	,,	122,570	92,214	79,137
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	3,991,608	3,222,950	3,269,003
Rapeseed—For the week	,,	78,834	24,6.8	...
Since 1st Jan.	,,	1,043,256	799,692	...
Gingelly—For the week	,,	2,599	4,156	3,716
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	993,164	780,184	951,427

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the week ending 13th June, as compared with the statement of the 6th June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 6. Rs.	June 13. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	39,49,9.7	41, 2,355
do. do. at Branches	15,97,522	21,45,513
Other Deposits	1,80,35,941	1,92,98,931
Post Bills	12,295	11,096
Cash Credits undrawn	3,63,204	5,09,005
	3,64,48,590	3,85,62,130
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	48,05,281	48,05,281
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	27,86,446	26,84,670
Loans, on Security of do	41,61,327	40,-1,094
Current Accounts, overdrawn	289	744
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,23,22,,10	1,20,89 35
Stamps	26,013	26,615
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,66,849	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,55,000	3,11,849
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,94,935	4,82,946
Cash and Currency Notes	1,16,39,320	1,35,09,372
	3,64,48,590	3,85,62,13

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

EWING—May 21, at 10, Gloucester-place, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Ewing, M S C, of a son.
MONTEFLORE—May 17, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Montefiore, late R. A., of a son.
WRIGHT—May 16, at 8, Addington-square, S E, the wife of Mr T Wright, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—May 15, at Romford, William E Allen, F R C S, Brigade Surgeon, Bengal Army, retired, aged 50.
BRANCKER—May 22, at Ipswich, Lieut-Colonel William Godfrey Brancker, C B, Royal Artillery, aged 51.
BUCHAN-HEPBURN—May 10, on board the Merton Hall, in the Red Sea, Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, Lieut-Colonel 26th P N I, aged 53.
CLAGETT—May 16, at Exmouth, Devon, Thomas William Clagett, late Madras Light Cavalry, aged 66.
GIBBERS—May 15, at Bath, Caroline Cuffley Gibbens, seventh daughter of the late Mark Gibbens of Wanstead, who devoted herself for nearly twenty years to missionary work in India.
HAMILTON—May 17, at Blackheath, the Hon. Sarah Hamilton, widow of the late Major-general W Hamilton, C B, and daughter of Richard second Lord Castlemaine, aged 85.
PACKMAN—May 11, at Anerley, John D V Packman, late Surgeon-Major H M's 3rd Buffs, aged 71.
POLWHELE—May 23, at Tivoli Lodge, Cheltenham, General Thomas Polwhele, of the Bengal Army, aged 87.
THOMAS—May 14, at 109 8-square, Isabella Margaret, wife of E B Thomas, M C S, retired, aged 80.
TUTTON—May 16, at Richmond, Jane, widow of Major John Tutton, 3rd B N I, aged 61.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STEINER—June 15, at Malabar Hill, the wife of J. Steiner, of a son.

DEATH.

COOPER—June 1, at Jacobabad, from cholera, Richard Gilpin Cooper, Surgeon, I. M. D., Acting 2nd Sind Horse.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1885.

THE *Standard* announces the conclusion of an arrangement with the Chinese Government in regard to the opium traffic that brings to an end the protracted negotiations begun by Sir Thomas Wade nearly ten years ago, and which took their earliest shape in the long unratified Chefoo Convention. The new arrangement will be embodied in an additional article to that instrument, and its general principles may be very briefly set forth. Following somewhat the course pursued in India when the salt duty was equalised in the various Presidencies and the salt lines were abolished, the provincial duties on opium are made uniform. Thus, instead of varying, as it now does, from sixteen taels, or about fifty rupees, at Chinkiang, to eighty-four taels, or two hundred and sixty rupees, at Foochow and Amoy, the lekin, or interior duty, will be henceforth levied at a uniform rate of sixty taels per chest, the existing customs duty remaining as at present at thirty taels. It is also arranged that the lekin shall be collected, with the import duty, by the officers of the Imperial Maritime Customs, an administration which, despite its European character, has earned the confidence no less of the Chinese Government themselves than of the nations trading with China. A convenient, and it is hoped effective, way of collecting both the local and the Imperial charges upon imported opium will be supplied in the provision of special receiving houses, from which opium is not to be removed until both lekin and customs duty have been paid. The reform, it is hoped, will take larger dimensions ere long, when the new arrangement will be extended to ordinary merchandise. The opponents of the opium traffic are, as a rule, such uncompromising champions of an idea that they are not likely to admit that any good can come of it. To most of us, however, it will seem that it has been turned to good account if in endeavouring to regulate the opium trade we have succeeded in clearing the way for commerce at large in the Chinese provinces, where the excise barriers still constitute a serious impediment to the flow of trades more innocuous than that against which the Anti-Opium Society has so long and so unsuccessfully contended.

The arrangement, it will be at once seen, supplies no encouragement to those well-meaning but mistaken agitators. To regulate the traffic is to sanction it; to improve it is to perpetuate it. The British Government have, of course, taken things as they found them, without going back to the first principles of the question, and without greatly troubling themselves this time as to the equities of the régime that was called into existence a generation ago. As to the terms of the arrangement, they are not likely, we suspect, to awaken surprise. As long ago as 1876 it was agreed between Sir Thomas Wade and the Chinese Government that in consideration of the opening of four more ports to English traders opium imported by British merchants should henceforth be deposited in bond, not being removed thence until the lekin as well as the tariff duty had been paid, the Imperial Customs administration levying customs as well as provincial duties. Difficulties of various kinds arose, besides the normal difficulty of getting the Chinese Government to agree promptly and definitely to any possible proposal on any possible subject. Amongst others have been the objection of the other treaty Powers to recognise the arrangement unless China agreed to abolish lekin on goods other than opium. This obstacle has apparently been overcome. But it is important, as bearing on the standing allegation of the Anti-Opium Society that the opium trade is fixed upon the reluctant Chinese, to notice that at more than one stage in the negotiation Sir Thomas Wade offered to withdraw the Chefoo Convention, but that the Chinese Government strenuously objected to this. The truth is that the whole negotiation has been one of ordinary bargaining, in which the Chinese Government have taken a far more businesslike view of the matter than the opponents of the traffic allege that they are accustomed to take. It would be easy enough to quote many magnificent declarations of lofty principles on the part of Chinese officials; but it would be equally easy to adduce very cogent reasons for doubting the sincerity of these affirmations. The present arrangement will be advantageous to the Chinese Government, inasmuch as it will provide an absolutely effectual guarantee against smuggling into the provinces, as well as against corrupt practices on the part of the provincial officials. We should expect to learn that whatever objection may be raised to the new system in China will proceed from the provincial authorities, who undoubtedly will resent an arrangement which removes from their control the revenue derived from the lekin on opium. The constant struggle which has for years gone on between the Pekin authorities and the local officials will be put an end to by an arrangement which frees foreign opium the moment it has left the care of the Customs authorities. Such objection as the Imperial Government has shown to the traffic has always been based upon grounds entirely different from those upon which the provincial authorities have based their opposition to it. The heavier lekin duties have, as a rule, been imposed in provinces where there has been a large growth of the native drug. The lekin has therefore been essentially a protective duty—a barrier raised not in the interests of morality and of abstinence from a pernicious practice, but in the interests of Chinese opium-growers and of corrupt officials who have connived at the growth of the drug, in defiance of the severe prohibitions against it. As the author of the "Biglow Papers" would say, "they don't believe in principle, but oh they du in interest!" No one will deny that when Englishmen raise their voices against the opium traffic they do so in the honest belief that a great wrong is being inflicted upon the Chinese. But we believe it is equally impossible to deny that when the Chinese themselves denounce it their real reasons are of a less admirable kind.

It will not escape notice that the Chinese Government have entered into this arrangement at a time when their diplomatic position is exceptionally, perhaps unprecedentedly, strong. They have just come out of a war with a first-class European Power with a prestige which they have never enjoyed before, in arms and in diplomacy they have achieved results which have surprised their neighbours and disconcerted their enemy. Now, if at any time, the Chinese could have resisted proposals which, whatever their bearing may be in other directions, have undoubtedly put the foreign opium traffic upon a more solid basis. If the Treaty of Tientsin and the Chefoo Convention may rightly be regarded as having imposed fetters upon them, then they have chosen a time when their diplomatic position has given them peculiar facilities for resistance for rivetting those fetters anew. The fact, we think, is significant, and it will not be easy for the denouncers of the traffic to account for it on any grounds consistent with the familiar objections to English policy in regard to China and the opium trade. The truth is that the coercive theory which has so long been in vogue will not bear looking at in the light of facts derived from China itself. The Chinese, it is true, affect a deeply-rooted repugnance to the traffic, and even to opium itself. Numberless edicts against the cultivation of the poppy are to be found in the Chinese records. Strangulation is prescribed by one edict not yet fifteen years old against soldiers or functionaries who are detected smoking opium, and yet although the edict has been violated in countless instances no one has been strangled, and it is as easy to grow opium in China as it is to grow rice in India—as safe to smoke it as to smoke tobacco in England. When, indeed, it is literally true that in one single province of China—that of Szechuen—more opium is grown than in the whole of India, our conscience is at all events free from the reproach that we are the corrupters of the Chinese. Li Hung Chang took lofty ground when he tried to persuade the English people that while the Indian Government looked at the question from a purely fiscal standpoint, the Chinese Government viewed it exclusively from the moral point of view. We might have believed this if no English travellers had ever been in the interior of China, seeing with their own eyes vast stretches of territory given up to the cultivation of the poppy, not with the knowledge only, but with the active encouragement of the officials. There is a difference between the eastern and the western provinces in this respect, but the difference is simply this—that the west supplies its own opium, while the east is dependent more largely upon the Indian crop. In Yunnan Mr. Baber, a Secretary of Legation, found a third of the cultivated area given up to poppies. "We walked hundreds of miles through poppies; we breakfasted among poppies; we shot ducks in the poppies." The idea of putting down a practice thus ministered to by the people themselves is Quixotic to a degree. We could not serve the Chinese in this matter even if we would, for the adoption of the programme of the anti-opium agitators would tend to the advantage of no one but the opium-growers in China and in Persia, from which country an increasing quantity of opium is shipped year by year.

M. BLOWITZ has not in all things of late shown himself to be so entirely reliable an informant that we can explicitly accept his version of the interview between Lord Rosebery and Prince Bismarck. It is he whose oft-repeated assertion that at the time of the Berlin Congress Prince Bismarck advised the English Envoys to take Egypt was lately contradicted by the Prince himself. For that reason it will be well cautiously to receive his remarkable account of what passed at Berlin the other day. Of one thing we may be sure, that Lord Rosebery was not his informant, so discouraging were Prince Bismarck's comments upon the policy of the British Ministry. This time it was not "take Egypt," but "come out of Egypt, or else let others help you to do a work which you have miserably failed in endeavouring to accomplish." As to Afghan matters, he seemed by no means anxious that the designs of Russia should be interfered with. The more she takes upon herself in Central Asia the less constraining will be her impulses towards the Bosphorus; and so far as England is concerned, will she not do well to accept the principle of depending her frontier at the frontier itself? There is this, and much else that is suggestive in the *Times* account of this highly interesting interview. Whether it be accurate or not, there is more than enough in it to justify the keen interest which it has awakened in England and in Europe at large.

WHATEVER other purpose the pamphlets of Mr. Charles Marvin may serve, they at least remind the world what a wonderful prophet Mr. Marvin is, of what a number of books he has written, and of the regrettable indifference with which statesmen have treated all his warnings. The way in which he piles up reference upon reference, quotation upon quotation, and all from the works of that eminent author Mr. Marvin, is wonderful. We can only say of his latest pamphlet, "The Railway Race to Herat," that it is a capital thirty pages of adver isements, but that the only wares advertised are the Russophobist writings of Mr. Marvin. As a contribution to the serious study of a political question it is worth little. For whatever else Mr. Marvin may be, he is not a politician, though he is a capable translator and an industrious compiler. "Who will be at Herat first?" he asks on his title page, as though it were an unquestionable assumption that at Herat, and there alone, the safety of India would be assured—just as he and his school three years ago thought that Merv was the vital point. Where did Mr. Marvin learn that the result of "the railway race to Herat" would determine whether our north-western frontier shall be secure or insecure? It would probably surprise Mr. Marvin to learn that men who have looked at the question from a purely strategic point of view assign to Herat a very different place in the programme of frontier defence from that which, on pure assumption, he has alloted to it. The Indian military authorities have not deferred an examination of this question until the day of actual emergency, and it is not from carelessness, but from deliberate choice, that they have shown a little less regard for the strategical advantages of Herat than he has. If the farther we go beyond our position the more effective will our resistance be, then Mr. Marvin is right, and better men are wrong, and we had better carry on the railway to Herat at once, and to Sarakhs and Meshed for the matter of that, with a branch to Merv into the bargain. But much more depends upon the "if" than he seems aware of.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 29.

THE *Times* of this morning speaks of Lord Hartington's indisposition as "untoward," but I should rather be inclined to call it remarkably opportune. Had it not occurred, the Whig leader would have been obliged to speak last night at the opening of a Liberal Club in Belfast, and he could not have refrained, on such an occasion, from saying a good deal about the policy of the Government with regard to the renewal of the Coercion Act. This would have been inconvenient, as the common report is that the Ministers are still at sixes and sevens on this question. It was hoped that Sir Charles Dilke would have succeeded by this time in permeating Lord Spencer with a sense of the necessity of giving way to the Radicals, so as to save the Government from disruption. But the Viceroy has been found unexpectedly firm, and, as the Ministers do not care to reveal their differences to all the world during this holiday season, Sir Charles Dilke found himself obliged to resist yesterday the urgent entreaties of the Liberals of Belfast that, as he was in Dublin, he would make a journey to the northern capital and supply the place of Lord Hartington. A pressing engagement in London, Sir Charles said, made it imperative that he should hasten his return home. The fact is, Sir Charles Dilke is the leader in the Cabinet of opposition to coercion; and, if he had made a public appearance at Belfast, he could not have helped speaking out, and this it was inexpedient for him to do till another Cabinet Council had been held. It is, of course, obvious that Sir Charles Dilke and

BRANCH OF THE R.ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

It is understood that Lord Salisbury has accepted the task of forming a new Ministry.

THE FIRE AT THE INDIAN MUSEUM.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The Indian Museum, adjoining the International Exhibition at South Kensington, has been partly destroyed by fire. The contents have been severely damaged.

The Exhibition buildings narrowly escaped the conflagration.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMMISSION.

PARIS, JUNE 13.

The Suez Canal Commission has terminated its labours.

England has accepted in principle, International Control for the Canal, but the form which it will take will be referred to the Powers.

RACE FOR THE GRAND PRIX.

PARIS, JUNE 14.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand Prix :—

Paradox ...	...	...	...	...	1
Reluisant ..	...	...	...	...	2
Present Times ..	...	...	...	...	3

THE CRISIS IN CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 13.

The Cretans have accepted Savas Pasha as Governor. Owing to the intervention of the Great Powers through their Consuls an insurrection in the Island has been averted.

THE SANITARY CONFERENCE.

ROME, JUNE 12.

The Sanitary Conference has been adjourned until November next.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN KASHMERE.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, JUNE 14,

The earthquakes have continued for sixteen days. Two severe shocks were felt this morning. The severity of the first was very great.

The shock of May 30 was felt mainly in the west end of the Valley, the area being thirty miles long and twenty miles wide, including two towns, namely Sopur and Baramulla. Of the former three-fourths were destroyed. The latter was wholly destroyed. The deaths were about 400 in both towns. Fifteen miles from Baramulla, one of the most beautiful buildings in Kashmere is in ruins. It is the Buddhist temple at Pattan, which was built in the fifth century. Probably half of it, consisting of massive stones, has been thrown down, and the remainder has been displaced. The land, a quarter of a mile, has a fissure of considerable width and about 100 yards long. Water and mud have been thrown up in several places.

Several villages in this part of the country have been entirely destroyed.

An investigation of the extent of the damage is very difficult, travelling being slow.

The deaths caused probably aggregate one thousand five hundred.

Landslips have occurred in several places, and a large piece of cultivated land has sunk twenty feet, while huge rocks have risen out of the ground.

A hospital has been opened by the surgeon of the Medical Mission here at Baramulla. The money sent him has been very acceptable.

The highest ranges are still covered thick with snow, being a month later than usual.

The people are living outside their houses. The Government is helping liberally, but so many houses have been destroyed that the distress is great.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

Further official telegraphic reports from Srinuggur, dated the 14th, state that the shocks, which for the previous two days had been diminishing in frequency and strength, have again increased. Smart convulsions are said to have taken place on the 13th and 14th. The last shock was specially severe, but did no material injury.

The earthquake of May 30 was felt at Gilgit, but did no harm.

It was at first reported that there were no casualties in the Mozufferabad district of Kashmere, but 2,281 lives are now said to have been lost there.

THE CHOLERA AT HURNAI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

Mr. O'Callaghan relieves Colonel Lindsay, Major Gracey's health being bad.

Cholera is still very bad at Hurnai, where 45 deaths have occurred out of 75 seizures in one day.

THE NEW MILITARY LEAVE RULES.

The statement about the new leave rules is not quite correct. It seems that the terms are not so favourable for junior officers as for seniors. It is reported that a further reference home is necessary.

THE FRANCO-INDIAN COLONIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 15.

The election of a deputy to represent the Franco-Indian colonies in the French Chamber of Deputies takes place at Pondicherry shortly. Two candidates are in the field—M. Francois De Londe, the concessionaire for the Banour Coal-mines, and M. Perrie, Allype.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday evening.

LISBON, JUNE 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kaisara, homeward bound from Bombay Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Swordsman arrived here from Zanzibar yesterday.

COLOMBO, JUNE 15.

H. M.'s steamer Wild Swan, sailed for China yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	.....	4 13-16 d.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	.....	75¾
4½ ,, ,, ...	.....	78
3 ,, Consols for account		98
3½ ,, Sterling Loan		101
4½ ,, French Rente		110¾
Bar Silver	.....	49 3-16

Arrival.—Max, Morris and Ashleigh Brook.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 15.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct Cable perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

Suez route still interrupted this side of Aden.

Rangoon 15.—Tavoy route to Siam, interrupted beyond Lamsaye.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, June 14.

10 p.m.	.. ..	83·2

MONDAY, June 15.

6 a.m.	.. ..	82·3
10 a.m.	.. ..	85·0
2 p.m.	.. ..	86·3
4 p.m.	.. ..	85·6

The hired transport Queen belonging to the National line, came here yesterday afternoon from Suakim with 1,016 labourers, 175 mules, and 7 horses. There were also four officers on board—Captain Cather, Surgeon D. B. Spencer, Lieutenant Williams, and Lieutenant Acton, Surgeon Spencer has been allowed four months' sick leave. The vessel started from Suakim on the morning of Saturday, the 6th instant, arriving here in ten days. No storm was encountered during the passage.

The High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the summer vacation, and all the judges, with the exception of the Chief Justice, presided in their respective courts. On the Original Side, the three division courts were presided over by Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Pinhey, and Mr. Justice Scott respectively. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Sir William Wedderburn sat in the second division court on the Appellate Side. Mr. Justice Birdwood sat alone in the other division court to receive plaints and to dispose of miscellaneous business.

A MEETING of the members of the Mounted Rifle Corps will be held at the Chamber of Commerce this evening for the nomination of officers, and for making arrangements as to uniform.

THE S.S. Sutlej, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails of the 26th May, arrived at Marseilles on Saturday last, the 13th instant.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Bayley accepted a petition on behalf of Mr. Henry Dumbell, carrying on business in Bombay and London under the name of John Campbell and Co., for the winding up by the court of the New Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Mills. The company was said to be in great difficulties for want of money, so much so that it had stopped working for the last two months. The hearing of the petition has been fixed for the 16th prox.

CHOLERA is said to have made its appearance at Quetta.

THE Telegraph Department is to be thoroughly reorganised. There will be only one grade of signallers, and promotion to telegraph masters will be by examination. The highest pay to be drawn by a signaller will be Rs. 15) ; telegraph masters of the first class will draw Rs. 250, and those of the second class Rs. 200. To encourage retirement amongst the older men employed in the Department, the Government of India have sanctioned service from 18 years of age being counted for pension.

SIGNOR MANCINI has received a telegram from Captain Ferrari which states that he had been well received by the King of Abyssinia, who expressed the wish to maintain the most friendly relations with Italy. Captain Ferrari adds that any unfavourable impression caused at the outset by the Italian occupation of Massowa had entirely disappeared.

AN encounter has taken place near Rodope between Bulgarians from Eastern Roumelia and the Ottoman troops. The former desiring to enter Macedonia, with the object, as alleged by the Porte, of creating a disturbance, were prevented from so doing by the troops. The story (the Varna correspondent of the *Daily News* says) comes from a Turkish source, and is open to doubt. The Porte has demanded an explanation from Govril Pasha, Governor of Eastern Roumelia. It is generally believed that the Porte's object in calling attention to the question is to bring about the occupation of the Balkans.

THE *Russkij Invalid* publishes a Ministerial order which will come in force from September 13 next, stating that officers will from that date be required to go through a course of study in Oriental languages.

THE Russian *St. Petersburg Gazette* announces that a fourth ironclad for the Black Sea will be built at Nicolaieff, and that it has been decided to order from Sheffield the armour plates for the three Black Sea ironclads already in course of construction.

Truth hears from Berlin that it is very doubtful whether any members of the Royal family will come to England for the wedding of the Princess Beatrice ; and that an invitation to the Princess Victoria of Hohenzollern to act as bridesmaid has been refused. The private relations between the Courts of Berlin and St. James's are said to be somewhat strained.

ACCORDING to present arrangements the Duke of Connaught is to return to India in the autumn, but the *World* says it is doubtful if he will come out again.

IT is said that Prince Henry of Battenberg, on his marriage with Princess Beatrice, will be gazetted to the rank of Colonel in the British Army.

CAPTAIN HENRY MARTINDALE TEMPLE, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed Political Agent at Khelat.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON has already addressed a series of meetings in the North-eastern division of Manchester, the division which he is going to contest at the general election.

LADY DE GREY was to have been presented "on her marriage" by Lady Ripon at the Queen's Drawing-room, but at the last moment she decided to postpone the ceremony till next year.

THE Bishop of Salisbury has authorised the announcement that he will resign the Bishopric in the course of the summer. Steps to give effect to this determination are now being taken.

BELGIUM has just lost one of her veteran statesmen. Charles Rogier, who has been called the father of the Belgian Constitution, died on May 27 at Brussels. Upon receiving the news the House of Representatives adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

MR. GEORGE HAMNETT, one of the recently-created Madras C. I. E.'s, is a Eurasian gentleman, whose career affords an excellent example and incentive to members of his community to work and persevere. He commenced life as a writer, in the office of the Chief Engineer, Salem and Coimbatore, and now, at 60 years of age, is Inspector-General of Registration for the Madras Presidency.

VICTOR HUGO has left a considerable fortune. It is said that he has £120,000 deposited with Rothschilds, besides a greater sum in the Bank of Belgium, and his freehold properties in Paris and Guernsey. A special clause is reserved in his will—made in 1875—disposing of the copyrights of his works. The will, it is said, is a mystery, and seems to be a document setting forth his political, philosophical, and social views.

IT is understood, says the *Standard*, that the leaders of the Irish Party have decided that at the next election the votes of the Irish electors in Great Britain shall be given to the Conservatives. This course has been decided on altogether irrespective of the Crimes Act, and solely with the object of securing such an equality between the two parties in the next Parliament as will place the balance of power in the hands of the Irish party.

TEHERAN, it seems, can boast of a case somewhat similar to that of the *Bosphore Egyptien* at Cairo. A semi-official paper entitled *L'Echo de Perse*, and printed in French, has recently made its appearance in the Persian capital. It is stated—but the assertion appears almost incredible—that the English Minister presented a request that this journal should be either suspended or printed in English. The Russian papers are very gleeful at the interests of the *Echo de Perse* having been energetically maintained by the French representative, and at the refusal of the Shah's Government to interfere with this publication.

A CORRESPONDENT with the Afghan Boundary Commission writes to a Calcutta paper :—"We have been much amused here at 'Truthful Tommy's' question in the House about the amount of champagne and spirituous liquors brought by the Mission. I would not say there was not more than six dozens of champagne, nor how much whisky was sent with us ; but you may take my word for it that not a single drop has been consumed at the expense of Government. We have to pay, not only for all liquors and 'Europe stores,' but a recent order condemns us to pay even for rations for ourselves, horses, and servants."

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* states that this year camps will be established at no fewer than forty-two different points in European Russia. At Krasno Selo about 40,000 men will be collected. In the Wilna military district the troops of Riga and Dunaberg will represent opposing forces. In the Warsaw district two armies will be formed under General Gourko's personal direction, and will also represent opposing forces in the military manœuvres which are to take place. One army will consist of thirty-nine battalions of infantry, fifty squadrons of cavalry, and seventy-two guns. The other will comprise forty-eight battalions of infantry, forty squadrons of cavalry, and ninety guns.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W.P. has been paying a short visit to Almora, and while there opened last Monday morning some new waterworks which are to give the town a supply of good and wholesome water. The works have been made at the expense of Pandit Budreedatta Joshee, a public-spirited gentleman of Kumaon, to whom Almora was already largely indebted for its Sanskrit school and public library. They consist of a large tank with bathing ghats, to which the water is brought in pipes from a distance of some two miles. His Honour went through the ceremony of turning the tap and letting in the water, and having inspected the ghats, warmly congratulated the Pandit on the completion of the work.

THE maritime canal from St. Petersburg to Cronstadt was formally opened on May 27 by the Czar. Heavy rain fell and somewhat interfered with the effect of the ceremony. At Cronstadt the entire Baltic fleet was assembled, numbering 111 vessels and torpedo-boats. By the completion of the canal St. Petersburg ceases to be an inland port. It will henceforth be a seaport in the full significance of the word. The imperial order for the commencement of the canal was given on the 1st of June, 1874. The actual work of excavation was begun only in 1878, and the communication with the river was completed last spring. The amount of earth excavated from the bed of the canal alone was 830,000 cubic fathoms, and the cost 10,265,400 roubles. The plans were prepared and carried out by a special committee of the Ministry of Ways and Communications.

GENERAL THOMAS POLWHELE, of the Bengal Army, died on May 23 at Cheltenham, aged eighty-seven years. He entered the Army in 1815, served in the Nepaul campaign in the following year, and accompanied the expedition to Ceylon in 1818. He took part in the Burmese war in 1824-25, and was present at the attack and capture of Maharee and Arracan. He was engaged in the campaigns in Kaulahar and Afghanistan from 1839 to 1842, and served as Assistant Adjutant-General throughout the operations of the Kandahar force under General Nott. He commanded the 42nd Bengal Native Infantry throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, and was present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, for which services he obtained the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. He became colonel in 1854, major-general in 1865, lieutenant-general in 1872, and a general in 1877.

MR. JUSTICE WEST'S report on the state of the prisons in Alexandria, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is not pleasant reading Things, indeed, are better than they have been, owing to that summary gaol delivery of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, which led to the dismissal of the too energetic reformer. Yet Mr. West found cells with double the proper number of inmates (twenty-four where there should have been only fourteen, thirty-nine for twenty) living "in an overwhelming stench ;" he found men who had waited three or four months for trial herding with convicted criminals "who have nothing to do but to impart their arts and their principles to the presumably innocent." For these and many other evils Mr. West has a number of remedies to propose. They are of the same nature as those that have been proposed at any time for the last six years, since England first took to interfering directly with the affairs of Egypt. They are the same that will be proposed any time for the next six or the next sixty years, as long as the Government of the country remains in that impotent and divided condition, which it seems to be the object of European statesmanship to render permanent.

THERE is to be a lady candidate for Parliament at the next election. A deputation from the political committee of the Camberwell Radical Club has waited upon the honorary president, Miss Helen Taylor, at her residence in Harrington-road, South Kensington, to invite her to become a Parliamentary candidate in the Radical interest for North Camberwell at the general election. Mr. C. Ammon, the secretary of the club, pointed out that there was no statutory law against a lady sitting and voting in the House of Commons, and he was certain that Miss Taylor, if she was willing to come forward, would receive a large amount of support, especially from the working classes. In reply Miss Helen Taylor said it was true that there was no law in existence to prevent a woman sitting in Parliament. She would feel it an honour to contest the constituency as an earnest supporter of woman suffrage, as well as on other political grounds. If, however, there was a fair chance of a genuine working man candidate being returned by the Radicals, she would not like to oppose him. This point was discussed for some time, and eventually Miss Taylor consented to accept the invitation and to go to the poll.

ALL danger of further trouble with the Indians in Canada has passed. Tribe after tribe is submitting, Poundmaker's offer of surrender being a sign to all the other chiefs that the rebellion has ended. When the news of Riel's capture reached Poundmaker it depressed him greatly. He decided immediately to sue for peace, and sent as a grace-offering to Colonel Otter at Battleford the four wagons with the twenty teamsters captured the previous week. The teamsters said it was amusing to see the Indians when they learned Riel's fate. They piled their rifles and hoisted an old British flag which they had captured somewhere, had a big council, and decided to send a letter asking the terms of surrender. Riel is in the barracks at Regina, the capital of the North-West Territory, where his trial will take place. Riel has made a statement, in which he declares that his only object in the late rising was to compel the authorities to negotiate with him, his desire being to obtain the restoration of certain vested rights which had been violated. The half-breeds of the Saskatchewan district ask, he says, for similar conditions to those which have been granted to the settled half-breeds of Manitoba.

THE Russian naval manœuvres this year will (the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says) take place as usual about the end of May, between Cronstadt and Bjorkoe Sound, in the Gulf of Finland. The Baltic squadron, having just been rapidly fitted out for real hostilities, in anticipation of a war with England, will no doubt attract particular attention on this occasion. The acting Minister of Marine, Admiral Thestakoff, will first of all attend a kind of preliminary rehearsal, and the actual manœuvres will be opened by an imperial review of all the vessels in their respective stations. The review and actual manœuvres will last several days, and probably will not be so detailed and exhaustive as the sham defence of the Baltic carried out during the prolonged manœuvres of last year. There will be five flotillas of sixteen torpedo boats each, in all eighty boats, which will cruise along the north coast of the Gulf of Finland. The squadron of ironclads will take up positions partly in Cronstadt Roads and partly before the entry to the coast Archipelago of Finland. The Peter the Great and the frigate Dimitri Donsko will cruise near the port of Reval. The land manœuvres this year will probably not be on such a large scale as those of last summer ; at least, nothing is yet said about any grand manœuvres in the St. Petersburg district, where the Emperor would, as a matter of course, be present. A long order of the day gives the programme of the usual summer drills, and also of the collective training and evolutions of the troops to be concentrated at forty-two points in European Russia. Besides this, at the conclusion of the summer training it is intended to hold grand manœuvres in the Wilna, Warsaw, Odessa, and Moscow military circuits.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Teheran, Captain W. G. Nantes, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs J P Jeffery and 3 children
Major F S Carr
Mr William Strange
Mr George Sengal
Mr C J Stuart
Mr H Lightamler
Mr Mahamed Sherif Khan
Mr G Tracey
Mr G E Jones

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr James G Greive
Mr L W Dane
Mr W F Parker
Mr F B Bryant
Mr J Hornidge
Mr R Mc Eman
Major Wood
Mr A D Wilkins

FOR VENICE.—Mr Breul

FOR ADEN.—Lieut W Ayerst and servant

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s.s. Bokhara, Captain H. Weighell, sailing on 23rd June :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr J Apps — Mrs Apps and 3 children

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr J Kerby

By the s.s. Clyde, sailing on 3th June.

FOR LONDON.

Mr H Lemis — Mr James Rumney

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr A T Pringle
Mr E H Mann
Mr F W Wright

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL G. B. WOLSELEY, who has been serving on his brother's Staff in Egypt, will, on his return to India shortly, resume duty as assistant adjutant-general of the Lahore Division of the Bengal Army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. W. GREEN, who served with distinction in the last Afghan war, has been selected for the command of the 1st Devonshire Regiment, which has fallen vacant by the expiry of Colonel Birch's tenure.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LEWIS PERCIVAL, who was mentioned in despatches for his services in the Indian Mutiny campaign, has been selected for the command of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade on the expiration of Colonel Wood's tenure.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me a corner in your paper for an appeal to the authorities on behalf of the hard-worked and ill-paid hospital assistants.

These assistants have not only to attend to in-door patients and to prescribe for out-door ones, but they have to do the writing work connected with the hospital. The civil surgeon can give his presence only for an hour or so in the morning, and can attend to serious cases ; but the burden of the work falls upon the assistant. If cholera visits the districts, the hospital assistant is expected to repair at once to the affected locality. If war breaks out, he is expected to leave for the scene at a moment's notice. If a dead man is brought to the hospital in the absence of the surgeon, the assistant must dissect the corpse, and on the summons reaching him he must go at once to the court to give his evidence, and there he generally lingers during the whole day. All this leaves him little leisure, if any, for private practice, which itself becomes harder and harder to find, owing to the yearly increasing number in every town of the graduates of the Grant Medical College and of native quacks and *vaids*.

With all these hardships, what do you think is the salary of the hospital assistant? Why, Rs. 60 for the first-class assistant of fourteen years' service, and Rs. 40 for the second-class assistant of seven years' service. But this is hardly correct, for the scale was reduced a few months since to Rs. 55 and Rs. 35. European and Eurasian apothecaries can get as much as Rs. 400 a month, the civil surgeon's salary can rise to Rs. 1,200, and yet there can be no thought of comparison between the work done by these and that done by the assistant. But setting aside this complaint, the poor assistant generally goes without the allowance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 which a special rule of Government has authorised the surgeon in charge to recommend for the assistant. An inquiry should be instituted as to how this rule works, for, as far as the present writer is aware, it is only the few favoured of the class who are given the allowance.

That the hospital assistant, particularly of a big city like Surat, is very hardworked. Government themselves have practically acknowledged, by ruling that three men, namely, a passed medical pupil, an apprentice, and a compounder, should be appointed under the assistant. But has this rule been carried out? No. The assistant has to do the work of four men single-handed—on a poor salary. What is the result? Intolerable waiting on the part of the patients, who are further neglected when some additional Government work has to be done.

When the native papers raised a loud complaint, Government appointed a commission of inquiry, and the commission made a recommendation for an increase in the scale of salaries of hospital assistants. Dr. Moore, then Deputy Surgeon-General, was also strongly in favour of doing substantial justice to these hard-worked people. But the proposed justice Dr. Beatty unaccountably failed to do. Now that Dr. Moore is Surgeon-General, we may hope that he requires only to be reminded, through the medium of your journal, of his own recommendation and that of the commission, to make up for the delay.

Surat, June 13. C.

A TRAVELLER'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me in your columns to complain of the scanty accommodation provided by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company for their 1st class passengers. Yesterday I travelled 1st class from Bassein-road to Bombay by the ordinary afternoon train which leaves Surat at 7 a.m. When the train came in only one 1st class compartment (half a carriage) appeared. In this there were two short seats with a join in the middle of each, providing sitting accommodation for only four 1st class passengers. Imagine my disgust when at almost the next station four highly respectable, but still more highly scented, fellow passengers entered the compartment. For the rest of the journey my poor nasal organs suffered severely. One native also suffered, I fear, but in a different part of his body. He was obliged to sit on the join of one of the seats, but being tolerably well covered he may not have suffered as much as a thinner individual would. As there was no other 1st class compartment, I had no alternative but to grin and bear my fate, inwardly cursing the B. B. and C. I. and their parsimony. Fortunately was only a two hours' journey, but it might very well have been the whole twelve hours from Surat. I fear the company will think me very particular when I mention in addition that the train arrived in Bombay half an hour behind time.—

Bombay, June 15. JOHN BULL.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

A WRONG CONSIGNMENT OF GOODS.

VUNDRAVANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS AND ANOTHER *vs.* BULSIRAM GOCULRAM AND ANOTHER.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas and Dhurumsey, for the plaintiffs, moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted on the 14th March last, calling upon the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from taking possession of 286 bags of seeds, now in the custody of the police, and why a receiver should not be appointed.

It appeared that the property in dispute had been forwarded from Delhi to the plaintiffs in Bombay, but on its arrival here it was taken possession of by the police under an order issued by the magistrate at Delhi at the instance of the defendants, who alleged that the goods were their property, as they had not been paid for by the person who made the consignment to the plaintiffs in Bombay.

The defendants had no objection to the rule being made absolute and to the appointment of a receiver. Mr. Lester de Fonblanque, Deputy Registrar, was appointed receiver, with authority to sell the goods to the best advantage. Costs to be costs in the cause.

A MERCHANT AND HIS MUCCADUM.

CANJEE NATHA *vs.* LEOPOLD L. DREYFUS.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for a postponement of the hearing of the suit to enable his client to inspect certain documents in the possession of the defendant. On the 29th September, 1883, the defendant advertised for a muccadum ; and the plaintiff, who, after negotiation, agreed to pay as premium Rs. 20,000, was engaged. Subsequently the defendant wished to have the recital as to the consideration money altered, because he, it was alleged, did not wish to have it appear that he had charged the plaintiff for employing him ; and accordingly he induced the plaintiff to have the abovementioned amount put down as losses sustained in wheat. The plaintiff was to be employed for four years certain, but on the 31st March, 1884, he was dismissed on the ground that he was doing the business of a muccadum for other firms as well. This was not true ; and the fact was that the defendant found he could get a muccadum to do the work at a cheaper rate.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown for the defendant, opposed the application, arguing that his client had already suffered enough losses owing to the plaintiff not having properly conducted his duties.

Mr. Inverarity contended that no harm could ensue to the defendant from an adjournment, because he had in his possession Government promissory notes for Rs. 18,000 and the title, deeds of a valuable house belonging to the plaintiff, as security.

After some further discussion, the matter was ordered to be adjourned, the defendant being directed to make an affidavit of all the documents in his possession.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla In. cts.
Previously registered..	1 97	1 76	2 27	2 22
June 14 Sunday	0 7	0 15	0 18	0 26
,, 15 Monday	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2 4	1 91	2 45	2 48
Corresponding date last year	1 3	1 49	1 65	0 72

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

ON Sunday evening a number of native gentlemen, including the Raja of Jowar, interested in the promotion of art industries in India met at the house, in Girgaum Back-road, of Mr. Mahadew Chimnajee Apte, a High Court pleader, to hear the account of a Hindoo student who has recently returned from America after acquiring the art of glass-making.

From a statement submitted by Mr. Apte, it appears that in view of the increasing difficulties which native youths, after going through their school and college curriculum, find in obtaining suitable employments, some native gentlemen of means and education have set on foot a movement for the introduction of arts and industries in this country, which, it is well known, abounds in raw materials of all kinds. They accordingly raised a subscription among themselves to defray the expenses of sending out a young man to America with the object of learning there some useful handicraft ; and their choice fell upon a promising Brahmin youth named Bhaskar Venayek Rajwade. It appears that Mr. Rajwade is a man endowed in a large measure with the spirit of enterprise and adventure, which is rarely to be found in his community. He had already been to Australia in order to learn to make buttons of pearl shells, and subsequently to China in the hope of learning the preparation of crackers. But he failed in both his objects, as he had to leave Australia on account of ill-health, and also to turn his back upon China because the Celestials could not be persuaded to impart to a foreign barbarian the secret of their art. His own resources being very limited, his travelling and other expenses were, for the most part, defrayed by some of his friends. Some time elapsed before a number of natives interested in the promotion of arts and industries in this country raised a fund amounting to several thousand rupees, and selected Mr. Rajwade as the man best fitted to carry out their object. It may be stated here that by far the largest contributions to the fund came from the late Dr. Succaram Arjoon and Mr. Mahadew Chimnajee Apte. Mr. Rajwade left here for America in June, 1883, in company with Dr. W. Ballantine, of the American Mission, who had agreed to get the young student apprenticed at some art manufactory, on the subscribers undertaking to give him for his trouble a free passage to America and back, and pay him the expenses of his stay there for some six months. It was stated that Dr. Ballantine was not able to get Mr. Rajwade apprenticed anywhere. One Mr. Thomas Pray, the manager of the *Manufacturing Gazette*, interested himself, out of pure philanthropy in behalf of Mr. Rajwade, and induced Messrs. Moore Brothers, of Clayton, to keep him as an apprentice in their glass factory. The workmen at first did not like to see an intruder in their midst, and it was feared that there would be a strike. But their masters showed laudable firmness, and the men ultimately agreed to work with Rajwade, on his joining their league, and paying all the fees as a member. Mr. Rajwade, by his peculiar aptitude for the work, was able to master the secrets of every branch of the industry in six months only. Though apprentice lads usually take four or five years to become good blowers. Messrs. Moore Brothers spoke of him as the only man of his age whom they knew to have succeeded in becoming a good blower. Mr. Rajwade next proposed to learn the art of tanning, and was promised aid by a tanner ; but as the funds were running low, and the subscribers feared that a high caste Hindu like him would find it very difficult to re-enter his caste if he had anything to do with the skins of dead animals, it was resolved to recall him. Even as matters stood, Mr. Rajwade had to do penance before he was re-admitted to his caste, on his return to Bombay in October, 1884. Mr. Rajwade showed to the meeting on Sunday a neatly executed wooden model of a glass factory prepared by him after his arrival here, and explained the various stages through which the raw materials have to pass before they are converted into bottles and such other articles. It was stated that sand as good or even better than what could be had in America is to be found here. The two most important ingredients required for making glass, namely, sand and lime were ready to hand. There was also prepared in this country rough glass in blocks, which were exported to foreign countries, and returned to India in the shape of glassware, increased some twenty times in value. It was stated that Mr. Rajwade could not start a glass factory in his own single person, and therefore it is proposed to bring out about half-a-dozen blowers from Europe or America, under a contract to work here for three years, and teach their art to the apprentices employed under them. The subscribers were informed that some gentlemen (foreigners) in this city were willing to enter into an undertaking to provide means for the acquirement of various useful arts and industries on favourable terms in countries much nearer than America.

THE SUIT AGAINST SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

At the High Court yesterday, the suit brought by Jugmohundas Munguldas against his father, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, was called on again before Mr. Justice Scott for reconsideration on the question of costs. The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. Inverarity and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the first defendant ; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the second and third defendants.

Mr. Latham said that, in delivering judgment, his lordship ordered the first defendant to pay the costs on the question of the custom that had been set up ; the plaintiff and the first defendant were ordered to pay their own costs on the other points ; while the costs of the second and third defendants were to come out of the estate. It might be remembered that the latter were of the same opinion as the plaintiff, that the moveable and immoveable property in the hands of the first defendant were ancestral. The only point on which they disagreed with the plaintiff was that they did not wish for a partition during the lifetime of Sir Munguldas. In making the order as above stated, his lordship had rather followed the old practice in equity in partition suits ; but that practice had now been put an end to. On the question whether the property was ancestral or not, the plaintiff was fighting as much for the second and third defendants as for himself ; and it was now proposed that the whole of the costs up to the hearing should be borne by the parties proportionately to their respective shares, which was another way of saying that the costs should come out of the estate.

Mr. Inverarity said he did not object to, or support, the application. If Mr. Latham's request was acceded to, then of course his lordship would order that the costs of all parties, except those which they had been specially ordered to pay, should come out of the estate. The learned counsel asked that an addition be made to the decree—"further directions and costs reserved."

Mr. Lang objected to any alteration in the decree.

The judge.—The decree has not yet been signed.

Mr. Lang said if the alteration in the decree were made, his clients were the only persons who would be affected, because the whole of the ancestral property would go towards payment not only of their costs, but also of the costs of the plaintiff—costs which he had incurred by making a number of claims which, so far as his lordship's judgment went, were unfounded. The plaintiff only succeeded in obtaining a declaration that he was entitled to a division of certain property which was said to be ancestral, but which was comparatively of very small value in relation to the whole of the estate. The learned counsel's clients had in no way supported the plaintiff ; and there was no reason why the property they were entitled to equally with the plaintiff should be made to suffer, because the plaintiff had chosen to prosecute his claim.

The judge said he would look through the authorities, and reserved his decision on the point.

Mr. Latham then said that the plaintiff had been asked to go to Sir Munguldas's bungalow for the Rs. 300, the monthly allowance for his maintenance. A thing of this sort would certainly lead to squabbles, and to prevent it, it would be better if the money was paid by Sir Munguldas to his solicitors for payment to the plaintiff's solicitors.

Mr. Inverarity objected to such an order on the ground that he had no notice. No order had been made by the court that Sir Munguldas should pay Rs. 300 a month to the plaintiff, or pay any amount at all for maintenance. It was purely a voluntary offer on the part of Sir Munguldas. The money passing from one solicitor to another would lead to expense.

The judge.—It would be better, Mr. Inverarity, if the plaintiff had not to go to his father's house.

Mr. Inverarity said that personally he did not see why a son should not go to his father's house, and he thought Sir Munguldas would be surprised to hear the suggestion that he would quarrel with his son if the son went to his house. Sir Munguldas was not disposed to quarrel at all. (A laugh.)

It was eventually arranged that Sir Munguldas should pay Rs. 300 monthly to the bankers of Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow for payment to the plaintiff.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—JUNE 15.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge.)

CLAIM FOR BROKERAGE.

BAPOOBHOY BECHURCHUND *vs.* MANECKJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF.

MR. DE SOUZA, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Framjee Patuck, for the defendant.

This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 1,001 from the defendant, a retired Second Judge of this court, being the amount charged by the plaintiff as brokerage for work and labour done in the months of August and September, 1883, at his request in effecting a contract for the sale of the defendant's salt pans at Bassein to Dr. J. P. De Menezes for Rs. 55,000. The plaintiff, it appears, made several demands for the payment of his claim, but the defendant failed to pay any portion of it.

On the application of the plaintiff, the case was adjourned for hearing to Monday next.

LORD ROSEBERY'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

IT is asserted by several other newspaper correspondents at Berlin that Lord Rosebery's visit to the German capital has nothing of the character of a special mission about it. The *Standard's* correspondent telegraphs as follows on the subject :—I have the best authority for stating that Lord Rosebery had no special mission to Berlin ; but was, of course, anxious to take advantage of Count Herbert Bismarck's invitation to make the personal acquaintance of his father, the Chancellor. Prince Bismarck received Lord Rosebery most cordially, and the conversations that took place naturally ranged over all those diplomatic questions which are of such deep interest to both statesmen. This conversations, not being directly official, were marked with perfect frankness on both sides, and it is not too much to say that they have contributed very much to putting the Anglo-German relations definitely on a better footing. My information, which is from an unimpeachable source, enables me to give the following as the result of the mutual explanations. As regards England and Russia, the settlement is not so far advanced as had been believed in some quarters, owing to the stand made by England against the latest Russian demands regarding Zulfikar.

country and the party merely in order to make good government in Ireland impossible, is a course which, in some circumstances, would not be without its charms for Mr. Gladstone. Should he, on the other hand, desire an excuse for ridding himself of the toil and worry of his post, he might find it in the refusal of his colleagues to give him loyal support. The inevitable third course is also open to him—namely, to cling to power by making concessions alike upon the Irish question and the Budget. The whole position is so complicated and the factors are so numerous and incalculable, that it is useless to speculate upon the probable results of any of these alternatives. One thing, however, is tolerably plain—that a disruption of the Cabinet before the general election would upset all existing political arrangements and all calculations based upon them. There would then be practically three parties seeking the suffrages of the new electorate—Liberals of the type of Mr. Goschen and Mr. Forster, Radicals of the school of Mr. Chamberlain and Conservatives who themselves present more than one well-marked type. In addition to all these, there will be the Irish Separatist party, compact and powerful in Ireland and able very materially to influence results in many English and Scotch constituencies. The final result might be the substitution of a natural and real division of parties for the artificial and obsolete one now existing; but in the present condition of all our affairs it is impossible to think without a shudder of the confusion which must precede any such settlement.

A "Conservative," writing in the *Times*, discusses at some length the prospects of his party. He says:—In considering the prospects of the Conservative party, the important question is, How will the new electors vote? We talk as if the chief effect of the last Reform Act were to enfranchise the agricultural labourer. But, excluding the disfranchised boroughs, the small towns and suburban districts outside the electoral boundaries of cities and boroughs will probably furnish in the aggregate as large a number of new voters as the purely agricultural districts. These urban voters, when resident in small country towns little better than large villages, will have much in common with the labourers in the rural parishes round, it is true, but they will be townsmen all the same. They will be connected with or in the employment of tradesmen, small artificers, builders, and the like, innkeepers, and professional men. My impression is that the newly-enfranchised residents in the rural districts are quite as likely to be Radical as Conservative. The very fact that their patrons and employers are mostly Conservative will of itself incline them to adopt opposite views. Agricultural labourers are sharp enough after their fashion, especially where their own interests are concerned. Most of them have vague notions of schemes of land reform in the air which may result in the division of the land among the present cultivators of it. In my neighbourhood a Radical agitator has been engaged to travel from village to village and hold out as the spoils of Radical victory to every man an acre or two of some one else's land. This is a taking bait, and when the squire and the farmer are found on the side of the Conservatives, who hold out no such inducement, the agricultural labourer may not improbably conclude that they advocate the cause of Conservatism because they wish to keep their land to themselves and prevent him from having the share of it which the Radicals assure him he has a right to. There is no question that the Radical Party can and do hold out more tempting baits to the needy and the ignorant than the Conservative Party. I think also that they are served by more effective agents. The advocates of Radical doctrines paid and unpaid are nearer in social standing to the classes they address than the advocates of Conservative doctrines and have more in common with them. On the whole, therefore, it seems to me that the prospects of the Conservative party are not so good in the rural districts as they are in the urban, and that if either party expect to profit by the dulness and ignorance of the lower classes of the population, it will be the Radical and not the Conservative whose expectations will be fulfilled. But although the bulk of the newly enfranchised voters may at the outset be disposed to support the Radical Party, is there not among other classes a revolt against the aims and methods of Radicalism which may in a measure counterbalance this tendency? Are not many moderate Liberals, for such reasons as have recently been assigned by Lord Brabourne, becoming in deed what they have long been in thought—Conservatives? I say moderate Liberals advisedly. There are, I believe, some specimens still extant of Whigs—old-fashioned Whigs I think they call themselves—but as an effective political body all the Whigs have ceased to exist. Like the serpent they have been killed by their own tail, and specimens may now very fitly occupy a glass case in which certain Radical orators propose to place the Conservative working man when never such an oddity should be discovered. But to moderate Liberals, I undoubtedly do think that by a slow process of evolution many are developing into Conservatives. The bulk of these are not sufficiently noteworthy for their change of opinions to become the subject of comment beyond their circle. When a Lord Derby or a Lord Brabourne deserts his party every one can smell the rat; but country gentlemen, professional men, and such like may change sides by the score and no one be the wiser. The feebleness of the foreign policy of the Radicals, the advocacy by extreme men among them of schemes which must tend to weaken the security of property and lessen the enjoyment of it to its owner, and the horror inspired by that worst of all despots, a conceited and ignorant demagogue, constitute some of the grounds of the defection from the Liberal ranks which I believe to be in constant but silent progress. But, on the other hand, this gain to Conservatism is more than counteracted by a movement of a different kind and more serious in its consequences. There is great danger lest men of honour, intelligence, and education, disgusted with the low tone of morality that marics the public life of the day with the want of fairness which warps the judgment of public men, and their inability to resist popular clamour, and alarmed at the prevalence among the official classes of that loathsome disease—suppression of the truth—should despair of their party and of the institutions of their country, the great council of the nation not excepted, and resolve to become total abstainers from politics. Men who thus withdraw from the strife of parties must at first feel some shame at the reflection that they are flying from evils they might perchance, if so minded, successfully oppose, but they soon get over this and substitute a complacent sensation of superior moral worth. I met a man of this sort, without knowing of his change of views, a week or two ago, and asked him if he was going to hear Professor Vambery who was that day announced to lecture before a political association to which we both belonged. He was not. Indeed, he did not know whether he could get a ticket, for he was no longer a member of the association. I signified polite surprise, whereupon said he "The fact is I'm sick of politics. I've cut the whole concern." Yet as he crossed the street to his club, he added, cheerfully and reassuringly, "I blackguard both sides." I intend no offence when I say that the ranks of the Conservative Party will be more depleted than those of the Radical if respectable, steady, easy-going citizens should thus throw politics to the winds, and indifferent alike to the fate of Ministries or of empires be content to "blackguard both sides." But independently of party considerations that will be an evil day for the country which should see its reduced to the condition of communities where, to put it shortly, the best men make money and the worst men make laws to rob them of it.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE AMEER AND PENJDEH.

MR. GIBSON asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on May 22, whether Her Majesty's Government has received confirmation of the statement in *The Times* of May 19 that the Ameer had issued a proclamation complimenting his troops on their gallantry at Penjdeh, and laying stress on the value of the British alliance; and whether he would lay a copy of the Ameer's proclamation on the table.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I can only refer the right hon. gentleman to the reply on this subject which I gave yesterday when I stated that Her Majesty's Government had received no information respecting the contents of this proclamation. The question of its publication must be deferred until the receipt of the text; but I do not anticipate that there will be any objection. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gibson.—Will the noble lord undertake that his department will telegraph out for the terms of his proclamation and lay it upon the table when the House re-assembles on the 4th of June! (Hear.)

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—I imagine that any such direction would more properly come from the India Office; but, be that as it may, I have no doubt whatever that a special instruction are necessary. An important proclamation of this kind will naturally be sent home in the ordinary course. (Hear.)

Mr. Gibson.—I will renew the question on the 4th of June. (Hear.)

THE PORT OF ADEN.

THE following letter has been received by Mr. Norwood, M.P., from ... for India, in reference to the Under-Secretary of State direct that the ... ply to a memorial begging him to at Aden, ... work of deepening the inner harbour ... so as to enable vessels of deep draught to ..., remain afloat, and leave at all states of the ..., shall be begun as soon as possible:—"India Office, S.W., May 20. Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., submitting a memorial signed by certain companies and other firms engaged in the shipping trade between this country and India, urging the deepening of the inner harbour at Aden so as to enable vessels of deep draught to enter, remain afloat, and leave at all states of the tide. In reply I am instructed by Lord Kimberley to acquaint you, for the information of the memorialists, that the subject of the improvement of Aden Harbour has lately been before him, and that he has recently requested the Government of India to consider the steps necessary for establishing a harbour trust for the port in question, on which the commercial community shall be suitably represented, and to which shall be entrusted the duties of administering the port funds and carrying out needful improvements. I am to add that in forwarding a copy of the memorial to the Government of India Lord Kimberley will suggest that, should there be any delay in establishing a port trust, the authorities at Aden might be instructed to proceed as early as practicable with such dredging operations as may appear to be requisite. I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. K. CROSS.—C.M. Norwood, Esq., M.P., &c., House of Commons."

THE CALCUTTA MISSION SCANDAL.

WRITING on May 24, the Edinburgh correspondent of the *Times* says:—This *cause celebre*, which created so much excitement in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland last year, is likely to occupy a prominent place in the proceedings of the present Assembly also. After last Assembly the Foreign Missions Committee sent a special commission to Calcutta to inquire into the state of the mission there. The report of the commission—a volume of nearly 900 pages was delivered to members of Assembly on Friday morning, and the case is set down for hearing on Thursday.

A brief recapitulation of the leading points in the case will help to an understanding of the present issue. The Rev. William Hastie, B.D., was appointed principal of the General Assembly's institution in Calcutta in 1878, and was "inducted" in the usual way, as to a ministerial charge, by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, within whose bounds he then resided. Things seem to have gone smoothly enough till November, 1882, when a Calcutta lady (Mrs. Walker) placed a document in Mr. Hastie's hands, reflecting seriously on the moral character of of Miss Pigot, the superintendent of the female orphanage in Calcutta supported by the Scottish Ladies' Association. This document Mr. Hastie sent to the Foreign Missions Committee in Edinburgh, with a postscript in which he seemed to endorse the charges against Miss Pigot. This came to the ears of Miss Pigot, who was then in Scotland, and she insisted on seeing the paper. She immediately returned to Calcutta and raised in the Courts there a civil action against Mr. Hastie for libel. As the Court of First Instance decided against her, except on one minor point, Miss Pigot appealed, and the Court of appealed reversed the previous decision and declared Mr. Hastie to have been guilty of a malicious libel. Notwithstanding this decision, the committee at home suspended or dismissed three of their mission teachers who had been implicated in the charges of improper conduct, but one of them, Mr. James Wilson, has since been restored to his office. Reviewing all the circumstances of the case, the committee, in November, 1883, summarily dismissed Mr. Hastie from the post of principal, not because he had been convicted of libel, but because his proved want of tact, temper, and courtesy unfitted him for his office and was prejudical to the institution. Against this decision Mr. Hastie appealed to the General Assembly in May, 1884. He sought to have it declared that his dismissal had been unlawful and irregular. He maintained that as he had been "inducted" into office by the Presbytery of Edinburgh he could be deprived of his status only by that Court or by a Superior Court of the Church. After a long and fiery debate the Assembly confirmed the resolution of the committee dismissing Mr. Hastie by a majority of more than two to one. This dismissal of the question of Mr. Hastie's tenure, but it left untouched the merits of the case between him and Miss Pigot. On that point also he challenged a decision of the Assembly", a petition which asked for a finding that he had not received justice in the matter of Miss Pigot's law-suit, and that the Foreign Missions Committee were liable for his expenses, as he had acted and had suffered as their agent and respresentative.

On that point the Assembly came to no definite resolution, but left it in the hands of the Mission Committee. It was obviously the duty of that committee to institute a searching inquiry into the character of its Calcutta Mission and of those who conducted it. This was the more necessary that new charges, both general and specific, were published in the newspapers after the adjournment of last Assembly had closed. The committee, therefore, appointed in November last the special commission referred to above, and instructed it to inquire particularly into the allegations against Dr. James Wilson, senior lay professor of the institution. In considering the report of the commission the Assembly will have no deal with evidence bearing on matters of fact. Mr. Hastie will not appear as a party in the case, but his interests will be well attended to. He is this year a member of Assembly, having been returned as representative elder for the burgh of Sanquhar; and although his name does not yet appear in the list of members it is understood that he will arrive in Edinburgh before Thursday, and will present his commission in person. A lively discussion may, therefore, be expected on the points raised in the commissioners' report, for Mr. Hastie is a man not only of fearless and determined spirit, but also of great intellectual attainments, whatever may be thought of his judgment. In its general tenor the report is adverse to Mr. Hastie's contentions. It describes the state of the mission as unsatisfactory in several respects, but in no respect as disgraceful. The commissioners have found instances of negligence and mismanagement, but none of "impurity and falsehood," or of the "consummate scoundrelism" which had been alleged. As regards the aspersions on the character of Mr. Wilson, the commissioners did not attach any importance to them. He had no doubt visited a nautch, had changed his clothes at the female orphanage, and had driven out with Miss Pigot in a late hour, but on all these points Mr. Wilson had given explanations which completely satisfied the commissioners. He had been accused of indulging in "witticisms involving elements of coarseness," but they came to the conclusion that such recreations "were not altogether distasteful to him." They describe him as "a man of great ability and high culture," as "the mainstay" of the institution, and as "a man whom the Church of Scotland may be proud and thankful to have maintained so long in her service." Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. Steel are also exculpated. The only serious charge brought home to Miss Pigat was that she had unwittingly appointed a Roman Catholic as matron of the orphanage, and had retained her services after she knew the fact that she was not a Protestant. In the opinion of the commissioners, this showed a very inadequate conception on Miss Pigot's part of the duties of a superintendent to act in a Presbyterian orphanage; but it was not otherwise deserving of serious blame. The charge of cruelty brought against Miss Pigot had completely broken down. The charge of neglect as regarded to food and clothing could not be seriously maintained, though they admitted a want of order in the general management, while the imputation of want of cleanliness was greatly exaggerated. The allegations with regard to actual missconduct on the part of native female teachers they do not find to be substantiated, but at the same time they consider it impossible that Mrs. Ferguson, who had reported that she had painful proof of the use of bad language which the teachers used, but of the corrupt habits which they taught the upper girls, could, after associating with these teachers for nearly six months, have been altogether mistaken as to their speech and manners. There is no doubt that some undesirable agents were engaged, sometimes by unavoidable mistake, sometimes out of compassion, sometimes because it did not seem possible or easy to get others, sometimes because they were clever. In that matter Miss Pigot came seemed to have been Miss Pigot's chief fault, but they saw no reason to believe that she tolerated any known impropriety, and they have a strong impression from what they heard elsewhere, that the orphanage was not worse off in respect of its native agents than all other missions of a similar character. In spite of the confident manner in which the commissioners have expressed their conclusions, it will not be surprising if their report is found to contain a good deal of contentious matter, and a protracted discussion of its terms may therefore be anticipated.

WHO WAS SHE?

THE following extraordinary story has lately gone the round of the Scotch papers:—A few days ago there died in Preston, at an ordinary cottage house in a street on the northern side of the town, a woman of Royal descent—a second cousin of Queen Victoria, it is distinctly asserted; and, so far as the town is concerned, she went down to the grave, at the age of eighty-five, "unhonoured and unsung." The only mourner at the grave side was her son, whose life has been of a most checquered description. For particular reasons we purposely suppress names; if references were ... made, the living might be injured in ... prospects. To in person, true to the ... vow she had made, gave no general cue to ... character or lineage. So well was this vow kept that only a limited favoured number were ... to penetrate the secret. Descended from a ... royal stock of peculiarly historic renown, the woman referred to passed her youthful days in the vicinity of Balmoral Castle. A braw Scotch laddie, well educated, but with no fine ancestry to boast of, wooed and won the maiden. They were married; but the marriage was not approved of in certain high quarters, and the wedded couple afterwards took their departure and located themselves in a neighbouring Scottish town. . . . . Great secresy was observed as to the family character and associations of the deceased; and it was only three days ago we ascertained, through quite a special channel, that she had lived and died at Preston. A short time before her death she, with her son, went specially to London and stayed there for a week, certain arrangements being made during their sojourn in the metropolis. In her last illness she called her son to her bedside, gave him good counsel, and advised him to be content with his present station in life, as any departure from it might be attended with inconvenience to his happiness. During her lifetime there were from time to time communications passing between London and Scotland and the deceased, which inclines us to think the so-called error of her marriage was viewed in a by no means very harsh light, and the events which subsequently took place strongly confirm this view. The deceased was a ripe scholar, a good linguist, possessed a well-balanced mind, and left behind her many things bearing upon the Royal descent. These, we understand, are about to be, if they have not already been, sent to a certain quarter. A voluminous correspondence has been committed to the flames by order of certain authorities, and a diary kept by husband and wife has shared the same cruel fate. Many of the books bore marginal notes in ink, and these, too, have been subjected to the same fiery ordeal. In accordance with instructions officially given, all manuscripts and letters have been destroyed, while some articles have been sent off to London and Scotland.

COMMUNIST RIOTS IN PARIS.

A SERIOUS disturbance occurred at a Communist demonstration held in Paris on Sunday, May 24, in commemoration of the last days of the Commune. The revolutionary societies invited the citizens of both sexes to meet at Père-Lachaise, to place crowns on the graves of the Communists slain by the Versaillists, and to plant flowers and shrubs around them, Sunday being the anniversary of the fall of the Commune. This invitation was widely responded to, and the Anarchists at two in the afternoon met at the gate of the cemetery, near which sixty Republican Guards and as many constables were drawn up. There was an armed force in the adjacent streets and avenues. A procession was formed and proceeded to the graves of the Communists. A man named Tortelier made a speech, and was followed by a man named Moore, a coachman, who recited verses. When he had finished, a group came forward with a red flag. Twenty-five policemen ordered them to deliver it up, and being met with a refusal, proceeded to wrest it from the standard-bearers. A tussle ensued. The Anarchists standing round for some time abused and menaced the police, and then used their flats. Thereupon a police-officer called to his men to use their swords. They accordingly drew them, and drove back the crowds against a heap of stones, which the latter began to use as missiles. A second officer was struck in the head and fell senseless. A constable's jaw-bone was smashed, and many of his comrades were badly hurt. The Republican Guards seeing this, fixed bayonets and charged, wounding the foremost Anarchists. Several persons were dangerously wounded.

The rioting was renewed on Monday, the occasion being the funeral of. Frédéric Cournet, a former member of the Commune. At half-past twelve a crowd consisting of about 4,000 people had assembled in front of the deceased Communist's house, in the Rue Guy-Patin. In view of possible disturbances, a large police force had been stationed in the neighbouring police stations, while several brigades were posted at the corner of the Boulevard Magenta and in front of the house. When the hearse came to the door, M. Honorat, divisional police-inspector, who was in command of the police, informed the leading members of the Revolutionary party that they might carry through the streets any flag they liked with the exception of the red flag; while within the walls of the cemetery itself they might even unfurl the red flag. The Revolutionists promised to follow the instructions, but no sooner had the coffin been placed on the open hearse than a red cloth was thrown over it. M. Henri Rochefort arrived and the Revolutionists made the streets ring with the cry of "Vive la Commune!" At the same moment a large red flag bearing the inscription, "Comite Revolutionaire Central du XX. Arrondissement" was unfurled in the face of the police, who, nevertheless, did not interfere. They were equally tolerant with another red flag. A squad of sergeants de ville headed the procession, and another squad brought up the rear. At the gates of Pere-Lachaise Cemetery the police quitted the procession of Republicans, who were there allowed complete liberty. Speeches of the most violent character were made at the grave. A cry was then raised, "Au mur! Au mur!" and immediately the crowd proceeded straight to the wall against which the Communists were placed for execution in 1871. Violent harangues were indulged in there. The Revolutionists proclaimed themselves victors for having carried the red flag through the streets of Paris in spite of the injunctions of the police. Finding themselves unmolested in the cemetery, the Anarchists resolved to brave the police outside by waving their black and red flags in their faces, and crying, "Vive la Commune!" They had just passed through the cemetery gates in the street, waving their flags and shouting "Vive la Commune!" when they were charged by the police. The seditious flags were seized and several arrests were made, among which was that of a man who sought to defend his flag with a long knife. In the scuffle one *sergent de ville* was seriously wounded in the chest. The police were obliged to call upon the soldiers of the Republican Guard to aid them in dispersing the crowd.

The riots of Sunday at Père-Lachaise occupied nearly the entire sitting in the Chamber on Tuesday. The debate was of a tumultuous character. A warm tribute having been paid by President Floquet to M. Amouroux, M. Sigismond Lacroix came with a long interpellation on the conduct of the police on Sunday. That such things could happen under the Ministry of M. Henry Brisson, Deputy for Paris, was, he said, perfectly astounding. What he and his friends wished to be told was, by virtue of what law the Minister of the Interior had forbidden the display of the red flag in the streets of Paris. Were unoffending citizens to be bayoneted without any redress? (Hear, hear, and applause from the Left.) In reply, M. Allain Targe, the Minister of the Interior, accepted full responsibility for what had taken place on Sunday. The Prefect of Police and his men, he said, had acted with admirable presence of mind and moderation. The highly coloured accounts of Radical journals must be rejected. It was true that a few people, most of whom were the representatives of authority, had been wounded; but no one had been killed. The Government were resolved to nip the evil in the bud, and stringently to prohibit in Paris the display of flags of war, whether red or black. The only colours they would tolerate were the French tricolour. After some discussion the President submitted a series of orders of the day. M. Sigismond Lacroix's vote of censure having been rejected by 432 to 44, the Government agreed to an order of the day proposed by M. Casimir Périer, expressing the confidence of the Chamber in the resolution of the Government to ensure respect for the national flag. This was passed by 388 to 10.

Sunday's disturbances at Père-Lachaise were the subject of a long discussion in the Paris Municipal Council on Wednesday. In reply to the questions of various Ultra-Radical members, M. Gragnon, the prefect of police, affirmed that the demonstrators began the violence, and he cited facts in support of that statement. Members of the police suffered far more than the rioters in the way of bodily injury, twenty of the former having been wounded to but five of the latter. Three resolutions were submitted. One demanded the immediate dismissal and punishment of the Ministers and police "who had ordered the massacres and shed the blood of the citizens of Paris," and a second ... of the ... was in conformity with the ... of ... confidence passed yesterday by the Chamber. ... Neither was voted. A third resolution, demanding that the metropolitan police be made ... ending that the municipal Council was pas... ... ents of the Municipal ... by 36 to 25.

THE POST TO INDIA.

MR. ALFRED CHAPMAN writes as follows to the *St. James's Gazette*:—It is with great pleasure that I am able, through the columns of your paper, to give a piece of good news to that large section of your readers who have relations and friends in India. It came to me this morning direct from the Post Office, in reply to a letter of complaint against the India Parcel Post carried on by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The Post Office informs me that at present the arrangements are not under its control; but—and this is the good news—that on and after the 1st of July next parcels not exceeding seven pounds in weight will be received at any post-office in the United Kingdom for transmission to India by parcel post. Hitherto there have been only the two Peninsular and Oriental offices—one in Leadenhall-street and the other in Cockspur-street—where parcels were received; and even there, or at least at the latter, parcels could only be deposited from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. It is to be hoped that the Post Office will not curtail any advantages of the India parcel post as at present organized—giving a receipt for the parcel, allowing it to be insured at the rate of 1 per cent. of its value, making payment optional in England or India, and sending back parcels at a reduced rate; otherwise we may yet regret the present system.

Now that the new Postmaster-General has turned his eyes to India, I would remind him that the most important dependency of the British Crown is, as far as regards the United Kingdom, and the United Kingdom alone in the Postal Union, left out of the pale of the twopence-halfpenny rate of postage. From every other part of Europe without any exception, and from many other countries, that is the letter rate to India. We all know, most of us to our cost, that from Great Britain it is fivepence, with a proportional rate for newspapers, printed matter, and postcards. The late Postmaster-General's love for India was so platonic that he disdained to confer any gift upon her. Under previous Administrations I had suggested and obtained a reduction in the rates—first, from 8d. to 6d., then to 5d.; but notwithstanding "a mind readily opening to suggestions" (*vide* numerous *Daily News* articles), Mr. Fawcett would listen to no proposal for reducing the British postage to India. I hope that Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, however short I, like all good Conservatives, must be in point of office may be, will earn the thanks of Anglo-Indians and their friends at home by this act of simple justice.

A DISAGREEABLE INCIDENT.

SIR AUGUSTUS PAGET, the British Ambassador at Vienna, left that capital for England on Sunday on a short leave of absence. The *Times'* correspondent says:—

On Friday afternoon Sir Augustus Paget met with a disagreeable adventure, which must be noticed, because inaccurate versions of it have found their way into the Vienna newspapers. His Excellency and Lady Paget had gone for a drive beyond the Rudolph's Bridge over the Danube, and had with them two dogs, a dachshund and a puppy. A municipal law in Vienna orders that dogs taken into the streets shall be either muzzled or led, and there are official dog-catchers whose business it is to seize animals at large without muzzles. Two of these men followed the Ambassador's carriage over the bridge at a run, evidently expecting that the dogs would be set free on some waste land which lies on the other side of the bridge. Sir Augustus and Lady Paget having alighted, the dachshund was laid by a chain, but the puppy jumped down, and began to gambol about upon which one of the men, who was in plain clothes, rushed forward and tried to seize it. Lady Paget caught up the puppy, and Sir Augustus, not guessing at first who the man was, expostulated with him for his conduct. Upon the official showing his badge, however, the Ambassador gave his name; but the dog-catcher continued very insolent, and insisted that the puppy should be surrendered to him. A policeman who appeared on the scene rendered no assistance, but rather sided with the dog-catcher, though both were aware by this time of the Ambassador's rank. It was with difficulty that the pair suffered his Excellency to drive away, and on their return to the city they appear to have given an untruthful account of the affair, and it was their account, evidently communicated by the police, which found insertion in the newspapers. Sir Augustus, who would have let the matter drop, felt compelled by the misstatements to write a complaint to the chief of the police and he at once received a letter from Count Kalnoky in which the Minister apologized in his own name and Count Taaffe's for the incident, and promised an inquiry. The *Neue Freie Presse*, commenting on the affair, says that the dog law is an absurd one, and that the way in which the dog-catchers do their work is a public nuisance.

FENIANS AND THE REBELLION IN CANADA.

THE Press Association has received "from an authoritative source" the following particulars, which seem to indicate Fenian influences in connection with the recent rebellion in Canada:—In the early part of last January it became known to certain members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood that Alfred Aylward, well known for the part he played in the late Boer war, had arrived in London having come from New York via Liverpool. Aylward was extremely reticent as to the object of his presence in England, and various rumours were soon afloat. Addressing a meeting of his friends at his lodgings in Piccadilly on the 26th of February, Aylward stated that before long he would again prove a sharp thorn in the side of the British Government. On the following morning he left London for Paris, where he remained more than a fortnight, staying at an American hotel in the Rue Danou, where he passed as a surgeon-dentist. Being engaged upon an independent mission, he held aloof from the Fenian party in Paris, the active members of which were just then expelled from France. As to Aylward's mission to Paris, it may be sufficient to say that among the French population of Canada there is a large and of late years rapidly increasing party who nourish the idea of separation from England, and it is asserted that the rising of the half-breeds under Riel was simply an experiment or a demonstration designed to test the feeling of French Canadians to deliberate, and eventually to act as a distinct nationality. At the end of the second week in March Aylward left France, via Havre, for New York, leaving his address as Jacksonville, St. Paul's, Minnesota. For several weeks after Aylward's arrival at St. Paul's many officers of the Irish Republican Brotherhood found their way westward. On the 29th April, Captain Thomas S. Mullen, who is known in New York as one who, in the troublous times of 1865 and 1866, was regarded as Captain McCafferty's right-hand man, passed in the most open manner through Dunseith, Dakota, in charge of thirty-six men, all armed with Winchester rifles, and accompanied by three mule-teams conveying the men's baggage and thirty days' rations. Captain Mullen made no secret of his destination or the nature of his orders; and it is asserted that Aylward's directing hand was plainly seen in the fighting that subsequently took place at Batoche.

LORD R. CHURCHILL ON THE LIBERAL POLICY IN IRELAND.

THE following is the *Times'* report of Lord R. Churchill's recent speech on the failure of the Gladstone Ministry in regard to Ireland:—I would ask your attention for a few passing moments to the condition of Ireland as it is illustrated to us by the Ministerial announcement of the other night—that the Government intend to apply to Parliament for a renewal of those Acts which are called the Coercion Acts. I do not think that, for the purposes of the consideration of this topic, it is of very much moment whether the demand made by the Government is for great or small powers. It is sufficient to remember that to the Irish people those powers, whether large or small, come under the names of coercive, exceptional, and peculiar legislation. (Hear, hear.) Well, I own that I was somewhat shocked at observing, or at any rate fancying I observed, that the announcement was received very much as a matter of course. But I should like, if I might, to explain to you my views as to the real nature of the announcement. I lay them down without any hesitation as an absolutely and unimpeachable constitutional doctrine, that while any British Government may reasonably, and with perfect confidence, apply to Parliament, in times of great popular disorder, for exceptional and unconstitutional powers, at the present time, when that popular disorder has passed away, the Government is bound by the highest considerations of public policy and of constitutional doctrine to return to and to rely on the ordinary law. We had every reason to hope, and I think every reason ultimately to believe, that the time of great popular disorder in Ireland had passed away, or, at any rate, had been greatly mitigated. The published returns presented to Parliament showed no abnormal amount of crime. Ireland is, as you know, marvellously free from ordinary crime as we know it in this country, and the peculiar class of crime which is known as agrarian outrage has sunk to a very low level. We have not recently seen in the papers any alarming accounts of violent meetings or violent speeches. Irish politics will always be turbulent, and Irish affairs will always be attended with difficulty and anxiety, but on account principally of the great difference of race and religion. To my mind, however, there is nothing at the present moment abnormal in the state of Ireland in this respect. Well, we also know that the Land Courts, with the design of conciliating the mass of the tenantry, and also I have no doubt with the design of giving satisfaction to the authorities, have ruthlessly lowered the landlords' rents in all quarters of Ireland. We know that the harvest for the last four years had been exceptionally good, and that there is no amount of acute agricultural distress, a fertile source of outrage at all times. We know Parliament has thought this the proper moment to enfranchise some 700,000 of the Irish peasantry; and we know further that the Prince and Princess of Wales, with a devotion to the public service perhaps unequalled in the history of the Royal Family, and with a rare courage, heroism, and resolution, have visited Ireland, have traversed the country from end to end, and have as we were informed, been received as they had a right to be received. (Cheers.) The presence of Royalty has provoked and stimulated loyalty. Well, that was the amount of our knowledge. But now, gentlemen, what does this mean, this announcement of the Government that they are prepared to ask Parliament for a renewal of the Coercion Act? It means that our knowledge was based upon a wrong foundation, that all our ideas were wrong, and that all our hopes were fallacious. It means that Her Majesty's Government have terrible facts and terrible evidence to adduce to Parliament in support of their demand as to the real condition of Ireland. It means that the Government will tell you that the hearts of the Irish people are full of treason, that every where in Ireland there are bands of assassins and midnight marauders and of desperate men who may be controlled by no ordinary law, lying in wait, ready to burst forth into malignant life and malevolent activity. It means that these desperadoes will in the opinion of the Government enjoy to a great extent the sympathy of the Irish people. It means that the remedial legislation of the Liberal Government, of which we have heard so much, has not yet, though it has been four years in operation, produced any effectual results. (Hear, hear.) It means that Mr. Gladstone's message of peace has been scornfully repudiated. It means that the boasted admiration of Lord Spencer, which Liberal organs are never tired of extolling—it means that the wisdom and experience of that Whig nobleman have all been fruitless and vain. And in a word, gentlemen, it means that the loyal, or as we thought the loyal reception of their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales was really of no meaning, and that really the state of Ireland at the present moment is as dark and gloomy and bad as it was in the dreary days of 1879 and 1880, those perilous days of stark famine and trouble. Mark me, gentlemen, that is the meaning of the demand of the Government for coercive legislation in Ireland. All this the Government will have to face, and that is the confession which Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will have to make, because otherwise the Government would not be justified in the demands they are making. (Hear, hear.) This demand for peculiar penal laws for Ireland at the present moment would be an act in the highest degree impolitic unless supported by overwhelming and overpowering evidence which no one could resist. Because what has been the attitude of Parliament in the last year? Parliament has just enfranchised considerably over half-a-million of the Irish people, and has declared them to be capable citizens, fit to take part in the Government of this Empire. In a few months these new voters will exercise their rights for the first time. Now, I ask you would it not have been well, would it not have been hopeful, would it not have been generous, if you could have tried to put some kind thoughts towards England into their minds by using the last days of this unlucky Parliament to abrogate all that harsh legislation which is so odious to Englishmen, and which undoubtedly abridges the freedom and insults the dignity of a sensitive and an imaginative race. (Hear, hear.) How do you suppose all these 700,000 new electors will go to the poll? What thoughts will they have in their minds? Will they not go to the poll with the knowledge that the Parliament of England in its last dying day, in a moment when they were unrepresented, who had been declared to be incapable citizens, given them what they will think a parting kick? (A laugh and "Hear, hear.") Will they not go to the poll with the resolute determination to give their unanimous and strenuous support to the party of Mr. Parnell, who tell them with all the force of ability and eloquence that Ireland can never be prosperous, can never be happy, and can never be free until complete national independence and total separation from Great Britain has been for ever achieved? Well, I say, gentlemen, that these arguments are obvious, and that the logic of these arguments is irresistible, and therefore I say it must of necessity be that the Government proposal for the renewal of coercion will be supported by the most gloomy and despairing revelations as to the real condition of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Of that I am certain, because otherwise the leaders of the Radical party in the Cabinet—Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir Charles Dilke, who, after all, are men of common sense (a voice—"No"), and, I also gladly acknowledge, men of great ability—would never have given their consent to legislation so exceedingly awkward for their party. To you, gentlemen, as I said the other day about the Government surrender to Russia, I say that is terrible news. I say it is even more than that—it is a crushing condemnation of the Irish policy of the Gladstone Government during the last five years, and I say more—it is irrefutable and unanswerable evidence that the Liberal party cannot govern Ireland without that arbitrary force which all their greatest orators have over and over again declared is no remedy for lawlessness. That I pass by merely respectfully entreating you to give it your deepest consideration from the point of view which I have ventured to suggest, and to consider it without prejudice. I believe most firmly that on that subject this ought to be the attitude of the Tory party—that while they are ready and willing to grant any Government of the Queen whatever powers may be necessary, on evidence adduced, for the preservation of law and order, they ought to be anxious and careful beyond measure not to be committed to any act or policy which should unnecessarily wound and injure the feelings and the sentiments of our brothers on the other side of the Channel of St. George. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, is it not deplorable that that should be the condition of Ireland at the present moment—at a moment when, I venture to say, it is more than ever indispensable that the united kingdom should be, in reality as well as in name, united?

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, 27th May, 1885.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Major and Bt Lieut-Col N F Way to be Lieut-Col, vice Uzzard, deceased.

ADMIRALTY, 28th May, 1885.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts have been promoted to the rank of Lieuts in H M's Fleet:—

W P Hillyar and H A S Fyler.

The announcement contained in the London Gazette of the 26th May, 1885, of the appointment of Chaplain the Revd C Le P T Heaslopas, Naval Instr in H M's Fleet, having been inserted prematurely, is hereby cancelled.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, May 1.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 29th May, 1885.

18th Hussars, Capt B D Moller to be seconded for service as an Adjt of the A U X Forces.

India Office, May, 29, 1885.

H M the Queen-Empress of India has been pleased to approve of the local and temporary rank of Lieut-Col being conferred upon Ressaldar-Major Mirza Attaoolla Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers, while holding the appointment of Agent of the British Government in Afghanistan.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions and alterations of rank among the Officers of the S C and I M S made by the Govts in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Col.—Major T F Bruce.
To be Major.—Capt A E Gordon.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Lieut-Col—Major and Bt Lieut-Cols N F Parker and C N Hodgson.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgs-Major—Surgns D Wilkie, W E B Moynan, M.D, D P Macdonald, M.D, O Baker and F W Wright.

MADRAS CAVALRY.

To be Lieut-Col—Major and Bt Lieut-Col E V Law.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

To be Lieut-Cols—Majors E W Begbie, C R Gxley and W L Ranking

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Bgde Surgn.—Surgeon Major T Beaumont M D

To be Surgns-Major.—Surgeons W Brown M D, M Robinson, and A H Leapingwell.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Col—Major W A Salmon.
To be Major—Capt W J Morse.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

To be Colonel—Lieut-Col and Bt Col F S Iredell

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgn-Major—Surgn S J Goldsmith.

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieut-Cols to be Cols—H M Buller, Ben Cavy, J E Waller, Ben Infy, F Tweddell, Ben Infy, D M Strong, Ben Infy, J R B Atkinson, Ben Infy, W W Biscoe, Ben Cavy, R E Wilmot, Ben Infy, S Becher, Ben Infy, J H Broome, Ben Infy, R F C A Tyler, Ben Infy, and F E Hastings, Bengal Infantry.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major (now L-Col) A G Hutchins, Mad Infy, in succession to Col (borne as Major-Genl on the I G List) J I Willes, C B, Bengal S C, transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The promotion of the undermentioned Officers to the rank of Col by Bt to be antedated as follows:—

Lieut-Col E J McNair, Ben Inf, G T Jones, Ben Infy and Lieutenant-Colonel G B Fisher, Ben Infy.

War Office, May 29, 1885.

AUXILIARY FORCES.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following Officer being appointed A-de-C to H M for the Service of Her Volunteer Force, with the rank of

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Biscuit Boxes	,,	16 0	to	80 0
Bottle Holders	,,	18 0	to	25 0
Bottle Labels	,,	1 4	to	4 0
Brandy and Soda Frames	,,	50 0	to	70 0
Bread Basket	,,	40 0	to	70 0
Breakfast Cruets	,,	13 8	to	28 0
Breakfast Dishes	,,	40 0	to	60 0
Butter Coolers	,,	16 0	to	30 0
Butter Knives	,,	2 8	to	7 0
Cake Baskets	,,	40 0	to	70 0
Carlton Cruets	,,	13 8	to	28 0
Cheese Scoops	,,	3 0	to	20 0
Children's Mugs	,,	13 8	to	40 0
Christening Presents	,,	10 0	to	100 0
Chutney Frames	,,	25 0	to	50 0
Cigar Lamps	,,	25 0	to	40 0
Claret Jugs	,,	18 0	to	40 0
Cocktail Shakers	,,	18 0	to	30 0
Cruet Stands	,,	20 0	to	60 0
Crumb Scoops	,,	12 8	to	25 0
Dessert Fruit Spoons, sets of	,,	40 0	to	60 0
Dessert Knives and Forks, sets of	,,	32 0	to	100 0
Dessert Stands	,,	36 0	to	70 0
Dinner Cruets	,,	32 0	to	100 0
Egg Boilers or Steamers	,,	29 0	to	35 0
Egg Frames	,,	18 0	to	60 0
Entree Dishes, sets of 4	,,	250 0	to	600 0
Epergnes	,,	100 0	to	200 0
Etuas	,,	30 0	to	40 0
Fish Carvers	,,	25 0	to	35 0
Fish-Eating Knives and Forks, sets of	,,	50 0	to	150 0
Flower Stands	,,	40 0	to	100 0
Fruit Stands	,,	36 0	to	70 0
Goblets	,,	28 0	to	100 0
Golf Cups	,,	20 0	to	80 0
Ice Claws	,,	8 8	to	10 0
Ice Hammers	,,	7 8	to	10 0
Ice Jugs	,,	36 0	to	100 0
Ice Pails	,,	18 0	to	30 0
Ice Spoons, sets of	,,	40 0	to	60 0
Ice Tongs	,,	4 8	to	6 8
Ice Water Sets	,,	150 0	to	250 0
Ice Water Urns	,,	200 0	to	300 0
Inkstands	,,	20 0	to	60 0
Jam, Honey and Marmalade Jars	from	14 0	to	30 0
Knife Rests, per pair	,,	3 8	to	6 0
Luncheon Frames	,,	150 0	to	200 0
Muffineers, each	,,	2 8	to	7 0
Mustard Pots	,,	5 0	to	10 0
Napkin Rings	,,	2 0	to	6 0
Nut Crackers	,,	3 8	to	7 0
Pepper Castors	,,	2 8	to	7 0
Piano Candlesticks	,,	15 0	to	40 0
Pickle Frames	,,	20 0	to	40 0
Pickle Prongs or Forks	,,	1 12	to	8 0
Pickle Sauce Frames	,,	36 0	to	45 0
Salad Bowls	,,	36 0	to	100 0
Salad Servers	,,	20 0	to	30 0
Salt Cellars, sets of	,,	20 0	to	60 0
Salvers	,,	18 0	to	60 0
Sardine Boxes	,,	24 0	to	40 0
Sauce Frames	,,	36 0	to	45 0
Side Dishes, sets of	,,	250 0	to	600 0
Soda Water Frames	,,	30 0	to	40 0
Soy Frames	,,	12 8	to	14 0
Spirit and Liquor Frames	,,	50 0	to	130 0
Spirit and Tumbler Stand	,,	50 0	to	70 0
Spoon Warmers	,,	13 8	to	40 0
Sugar Basins	,,	30 0	to	40 0
Sugar and Cream Frames	,,	36 0	to	50 0
Sulkies	,,	6 0	to	8 0
Tantalus Frames	,,	60 0	to	150 0
Tart Pie or Pudding Dishes	,,	14 0	to	30 0
Tea Caddies	,,	40 0	to	60 0
Tea and Coffee Services	,,	60 0	to	300 0
Tea Infusers	,,	6 0	to	8 0
Teapot Stands	,,	15 0	to	20 0
Tea Services	,,	35 0	to	100 0
Tea Spoons, per doz.	,,	11 0	to	20 0
Tea Kettles	,,	72 0	to	100 0
Tea Trays	,,	70 0	to	150 0
Telescopic Cups	,,	16 0	to	20 0
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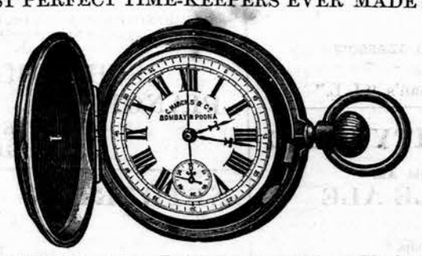

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In The English High Court of Judicature.

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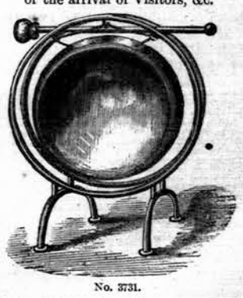

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